

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,

A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 14.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

NO. 363.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued on Saturday morning, with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage.)
For One Year..... \$10 00
For Six Months..... 6 00
The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter.
P. 10 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.
WILLIAM B. DANA, }
JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
Post Office Box 4,592.

The Publishers cannot be responsible for remittances unless made by Drafts or Post-Office Money Orders.
A neat file for holding current numbers of the CHRONICLE is sold at the office for 50 cents. Volumes bound for subscribers at \$1 25. The first and second volumes of the CHRONICLE are wanted by the publishers.

THE FLOW OF CAPITAL TO THIS CITY AND ITS EFFECTS.

A noteworthy change is developing itself in the bank movements here, and the flow of currency and deposits is no longer so active toward this centre as during the past month. The causes of this arrest are not very positively known. By some persons it is ascribed to the demands for the wool crop; by others to the diminished rates for money here, and the demand in New England and elsewhere for manufacturing purposes; and by others again to the general growth of business in the interior, to the cessation of the uncertainty about the tariff, and to the changes incident to the extending use of railroad, telegraph and banking facilities, which alter the methods of doing business, and distribute the activity more equally over the year instead of concentrating it, as formerly, in certain alternating periods of great activity and complete prostration.

Another theory as to this falling off in the deposits connects it with the withdrawal of foreign capital from this market, in consequence of the sensational stories in some of the papers about making reprisals and seizing British property in case the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims should be broken off. Although capital is proverbially timid, its owners are not so weak as to be misled by such silly utterances, which though they have crept into respectable journals, have their origin in no responsible source. The probability is, however, that some considerable

remittances have been made to foreign houses during the past fortnight, but the movement was due to obvious and more legitimate influences, which have now lost to a great degree their former force. Certain Canadian banks are also credited, as has often happened heretofore, with a part of the blame of making a little monetary derangement with a view to aid in the promotion of some speculative manoeuvres in which they and their friends are reported to be interested.

This partial stoppage of the influx of capital hither, whatever be its causes, has been attended by some favorable results. It has checked the accumulation of country bank notes, which have been so troublesome to our city banks. It has also tended to check speculative expansion and has hardened the rates for call loans, though discounts are at present less sensitive to the change. How far it will extend, whether it is merely a temporary movement, or whether it will be kept up, we cannot yet form a very trustworthy conjecture. At present there is no evidence going to show that it is anything but a healthful reaction such as is often developed even in this dull season.

Some connection has indeed been supposed between this quickening of general business and the rising price of gold. The bulls in gold have made adroit use for some time past of the Washington treaty, and a higher premium has been generally looked for. There were not wanting men of great experience and some authority, who declared that gold would reach 120 before the fourth of July. The rise in gold was the more generally expected, as our export trade has so far been below the corresponding period of last year, the rates of freight being consequently low, and many vessels especially provincial, having recently left this port in ballast, while our foreign balances were accumulating against us. Somehow the rise in gold was supposed likely to redress many of these evils, and to give a stimulus to every department of business connected with our export commerce. If these expectations have had anything to do with arresting the usual tide of currency and deposits flowing this way, their influence is much abated by the improved prospects of the treaty. Still the bank statement to-day will be waited for with considerable anxiety that the effect of the new movement upon the aggregates may be seen. The statement at any rate will probably be made up on declining averages, while those of several weeks past show a rapid and growing increase, the deposits having risen to 226 millions against 193 millions on the 13th April.

If as now appears probable the proceedings of the Geneva tribunal should go on without any interruption, we shall probably cease to ship gold, and shall send to Europe during the next three months twenty-five to fifty millions of bonds instead. The influence of this movement upon our general exports of commodities is doubtful; but in our

money market the effect can scarcely fail to be productive of increased ease, from the large importation of foreign capital.

THE DEBT STATEMENT AND MR. BOUTWELL'S FUTURE POLICY.

Some discussion has arisen out of the fact that Mr. Boutwell's debt schedule for June shows a liquidation much below the usual monthly average for the past three years. The decrease is but \$4,226,061, against 12½ millions for the previous month, and 32 millions since the 1st March. We have, for some time, insisted that as the process of paying off the public debt was going on with a rapidity beyond what was desired by popular opinion, or by the exigencies of the Government credit, a change of policy was inevitable, and such a change seems now to be close upon us. The events of the past six months abundantly prove that there is no necessity for this country, with a view to bolster up its securities at home or abroad, to continue to make an exhausting effort to pay off 100 millions of bonds every year.

Two other great nations, besides the United States, are now paying off a considerable part of their public debt. Germany is employing for this purpose a portion of the vast sums of indemnity money received from France; and England has recently negotiated a system of annuities by which for an expense of 3 millions a year she will wipe out 40 millions of her national debt in fifteen years. It may perhaps be worth our while to inquire before long whether by some such annuities, negotiated abroad, we may not be able, as our government credit improves, to liquidate our public debt in some less costly and oppressive method than that we have hitherto adopted.

On other grounds than those we have cited it is evident that some new policy will be forced upon us. Last Wednesday Mr. Boutwell advertised as usual that he would buy 2 millions of government bonds at or under the price of gold. He was able to get offerings of but \$1,360,450, of which only \$825,950 were within the prescribed limit of price. It is doubted whether he will be able to get more than half of the 8 millions he is announced to buy for the Sinking Fund during the current month. Now the question is, will he be compelled to give notice of redemption, and thus call in a further lot of bonds of 1862? And how far will this be rendered unnecessary by the surplus of money in the Treasury being depleted, in consequence of the loss of revenue from the repeal of duties in the new Tax Law?

Another question suggested by Mr. Boutwell's debt statement is as to the Certificates of Indebtedness. Their amount is down to 12 millions, and will soon be further reduced. This reduction is almost equivalent to a contraction of greenbacks; for these certificates are just as available for reserves as are greenbacks or gold. In view of this movement which will go on till the whole of the Certificates are withdrawn from circulation, some stringency in the position of the banks is likely to develop itself, especially when the fall trade begins. The prospect of such a contingency would suggest to Mr. Boutwell the desirableness of accumulating as much currency as possible in the Sub-Treasury. This he has not yet begun to do, as his balance has again fallen, the amount being 11 millions now against 14 millions on the 1st of May, and 18 millions the month before.

The gold balance shows a much heavier decline. It is now \$91,108,331, against \$108,953,738 on the 1st of May. It is thus evident that our heavy exports of coin have been drawn from the Treasury, so that the gold in bank has not been depleted by the foreign drain, and the legal tender reserves have not been at all deranged from this cause. The an-

nouncement that the usual weekly gold sales will be kept up this month relieves all anxiety that any embarrassment will arise from this cause in the immediate future—although the large aggregate of Thursday's bids, which amounted to \$6,730,000, sufficiently proves the public anxiety which has been elicited by the present and prospective movements of gold.

This anxiety has, however, been relieved by the improving prospects of the Alabama Treaty, and the consequent decline both in the price of gold yesterday and in the export movement for to-day. It is now regarded as certain that no complications arising out of these negotiations will disturb the promising recuperative prospects of the financial situation, or create a necessity for any further changes in Mr. Boutwell's policy.

The aggregate of the debt is now \$2,197,743,440, of which 1,795 millions bear interest in gold and 438 millions bear no interest. The remaining 27 millions bear interest in currency. It appears as if little further reduction of the principal can be expected for some time to come by the usual method of liquidation by means of the surplus. Consequently the next effort will probably be to reduce in some other way either the principal or the interest.

The failure of the last great effort for funding the National debt at a lower rate of interest by the agency of the Syndicate, and the improbability of an early renewal of so unpopular an experiment give some interest to the method of annuities we have suggested above. On a future occasion we shall, perhaps, develop the plan more fully, and endeavor to illustrate the conditions under which it might be applied to our own National debt.

TAX REFORM IN CONGRESS.

There may be some good points in the worst picture ever painted, and so there are some good points in the bill for the revision of our tax system which we print elsewhere in full. Its greatest defect is perhaps that it attempts too much. With all its faults, however, it is to go into operation on the first of August, except that the stamp tax on notes, on stock sales, on legal papers, and on foreign bills of exchange will not be taken off till 1st October, while the revised whiskey taxes take effect on the 1st July, when the tea and coffee duties also cease under the previous act. The opposition which the bill has provoked has taken two directions. First, against the general principles on which it is based, and secondly, against the application of those principles to the practical work of fiscal reform.

One of these general principles is as to the amount of taxes which we can safely repeal. It is notorious that our taxes are excessively high, and press too heavily on the resources of the country. The Treasury can well spare 100 millions of its revenue, and still be well supplied with funds to pay the interest on the debt and to carry on the administration of the Government. The scope of this bill falls much within these limits. It repeals taxes to the extent of \$53,059,259, which, with the tea and coffee duties, lessen the fiscal burdens of the people by some 65 millions a year. With the growth of the country and the consequent elasticity of the revenue, the net loss to the Treasury by this fiscal reform, if it be judiciously distributed, will probably fall below 50 millions. Hence it is argued that the policy of the bill is timid, that it does not go far enough, and that it could safely have taken off almost twice as much from the burdens of the people.

Waiving this point, however, a second objection to the bill is that it does not properly distribute the fiscal relief it proposes to give, and that in its repeal of taxation it does not adhere to any intelligent equitable principles of adjustment. On this point there is no small dispute which would

be more vehement if the country were not at this moment in the throes of an incipient Presidential campaign.

Some of the critics of the bill would have had it wholly devoted to the repeal of internal revenue; others would have confined the repeal to the tariff. But both these parties overlook its fundamental object, which is to reduce and get rid of war taxes everywhere, both in the tariff and in the internal revenue, selecting the more mischievous imposts and repealing them first. This is the purpose which has controlled all our efforts at tax reform and has given unity and compactness to those efforts during the past seven years. The mischievous war taxes from which the country needs and demands deliverance are not exclusively found in the schedule of internal revenue; why then should the amputating knife of reform be restricted to internal taxes and spare the tariff? War taxes flourish in both hemispheres of our fiscal system, in the customs duties no less than elsewhere. Consequently, the new bill had to deal with both, let the theorists or extremists on either side say what they would.

It must also be remembered that our former efforts at tax reform have been directed exclusively to the internal revenue, which has been steadily reduced from 309 millions in 1866 to 266 millions in 1867, and 191 millions in 1868; to 158 millions in 1869; and from 184 millions in 1870, to 143 millions in 1871. The reason for this exclusive attention is obvious. Our internal revenue system was the outgrowth and creation of the war. It is equally repugnant to the maxims and to the institutions of our polity. And, moreover, an oppressive system of taxation imposed on the nation burdens unnecessary, vexatious, wasteful, and paralyzing to industry. The most hurtful burdens had first to be taken off. Certain fundamental reforms were a paramount necessity. Like leaks in a ship's bottom they demanded instant redress, and could not be neglected. These being provided for, however, other reforms must have their turn, and now the time has come to do something for the reform of the tariff. Such are the principles on which this bill was framed. They are equally sound and popular. Let us see how they have been applied.

And first in regard to the customs duties. In the tariff the changes are many of them satisfactory and judicious. Important reductions are made on Salt and Coal. The duties on Wool, Metals, Cotton Goods, Glassware, Books and Leather are diminished by one-tenth. Hides, with a multitude of other articles are made free, as will be seen in section 5. Some of the changes introduced by other sections are seen in the subjoined table, which shows the existing rates as well as those of the new bill:

OLD AND NEW TARIFF.

	Tariff of 1870.	Tariff of 1872.
Bituminous coal, ton.....	\$1 25	\$ 75
Slack coal or culm, per cent.....	25	bush. 40
Salt, in bulk, per 100 lbs.....	18	8
Salt, in sacks, barrels, &c., per 100 lbs.....	34	12
Oatmeal, per cent.....	10	per lb. 1/2
Potatoes.....	25	bush. 15
Bend, or belting leather, per cent.....	35	15
Calfskins, tanned or dressed, per cent.....	30	25
Upper leather and dressed skins, N. O. P., per cent.....	25	20
Morocco skins tanned, but unfinished, per cent.....	25	10
Timber, hewn or sawed, per cent.....	30	...
Timber, round, unmanufactured, N. O. P., per cent.....	Free	...
Timber used in building wharves, per cent.....	20	...
On casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar-box shooks and packing-boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, per cent.....	...	30
Ginger, ground, per pound.....	5	3
Ginger, preserved or pickled, and essence, per cent.....	50	35
Chocolate, per pound.....	1	1
Chicory, ground or unground, per pound.....	40	5
Cocoa, prepared or manufactured.....	5	2
Tin, in plates or sheets, terne and taggers tin, per cent.....	25	15
Iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, per pound.....	2 1/2	2
Molise iron, made from ore by one process, per ton.....	...	15 00
Umbrellas, sunshades, &c., silk, per cent.....	60	60
Umbrellas, sunshades, &c., alpaca, per cent.....	50	60
Umbrellas, sunshades, &c., others, per cent.....	50	45
Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, per cent.....	...	45
Saltpetre, crude, per pound.....	2 1/2	1
Saltpetre, refined per pound.....	2	2

	Tariff of 1870.	Tariff of 1872.
Saltpetre, partly refined, per pound.....	3	3
Milk, condensed, per cent.....	...	30
Emery ore, per ton.....	Free	6 00
Emery grains, per pound.....	1	2
Corks, per cent.....	50	30
Cork bark, manufactured, per cent.....	50	30
Bay rum, oil or essence, per ounce.....	2 00	50
On all sized or glued paper, suitable for printing paper, per cent.....	35	25
Mustard, ground in bulk, per pound.....	12	10
Mustard, in glass or tin, per pound.....	16	14
Currants, Zante, or other, per pound.....	2 1/2	1
Figs, per pound.....	5	2 1/2
Raisins, per pound.....	5	5
Prunes, per pound.....	2 1/2	1
Dates, per pound.....	2	1
On acids, carbolic, liquid, per cent.....	...	10
On acids, gallic, per pound.....	1 50	1 00
On acids, sulphuric, per pound.....	1	...
On acids, tannic, per pound.....	2 00	1 00
On acids, tartaric, per pound.....	20	15
Acetates of ammonia, per pound.....	70	25
Acetates of baryta, per pound.....	40	25
Acetates of copper, per pound.....	10	...
Acetates of iron, per pound.....	50	25
Acetates of lead, (brown,) per pound.....	5	5
Acetates of lead, (white,) per pound.....	75	5
Acetates of potassia, per pound.....	50	25
Acetates of soda, per pound.....	50	25
Acetates of strontia and zinc, per pound.....	50	25
Acetates of blue vitriol, per pound.....	...	4
Camphor, refined, per pound.....	40	5
Quinine, sulphate of, per cent.....	45	20
Potash, chlorate of, per pound.....	6	3
Rochelle salts, per pound.....	15	5
Salsoda and soda ash, per pound.....	...	1/2
Santonine, per pound.....	5 00	3 00
Strychna, per ounce.....	1 50	1 00

We will not further expand this list, as enough has been cited to exhibit the general character of the changes made, which, as will be seen, are very irregular, the duties on some articles being raised while on the great majority the duties are reduced. We regret to see that after repealing the duties on tea and coffee the anomaly is revived of imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on all tea, coffee and other products of the Orient which do not come to us over the Pacific route. Such discriminating duties are a blemish on the statute book of the United States, and it is doubtful whether they are not forbidden by the letter, as well as by the spirit, of existing commercial treaties with the nations of Europe. Anxiety to develop the commerce of the Pacific has here caused an error. Any well-informed statesman well knows that this is not the way to help our commerce.

As to the internal revenue taxes repealed, the bill has undergone so many changes that we are doubtful what proportion of the aggregate of 53 millions are computed to be derived from this source. What is more certain is that all estimates on the subject are vague and conjectural. The changes in the new law are chiefly confined to spirits, tobacco and stamps. For some inscrutable reason the most objectionable stamp tax on the list,—that on friction matches, is retained, while the rest are all repealed except the stamp on bank checks. The other changes in the bill are chiefly confined to spirits and tobacco. On spirits the present efficient methods of collection and assessment are broken up and replaced by something new. These old methods have grown up by successive improvements during several years, and are now armed with efficient preventives against fraud, which are not surpassed under any other system in the world. All these preventives and safeguards are swept away and a new untried experiment is to be put in their place. The "whiskey ring" are understood to have been busy about this "reform." If, as is suspected, they have dictated the changes made, where is our guarantee against a return of the old regime, when frauds were perpetrated to the amount of millions, and not one-fifth of the taxes was really collected? Two hundred and seventy officers are to be dispensed with by these changes in the taxes on spirits, tobacco and stamps. This will be a delusive piece of economy if it revives disgraceful demoralizing frauds in the revenue. A glance at the internal revenue schedule shows that one of the very last part of our internal taxation which needed or permitted any change is that of tobacco, spirits and stamps.

On the whole, the country, we think, will come to the conclusion that Congress had better to have given more

intelligent labor to the reform of the tariff, and to have let the internal revenue alone for this session. We shall get off cheaply if experience compel no severer criticism than this on the Tax bill of 1872.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE MONTH OF MAY.

At the opening of May the money market had not fully recovered from the effects of the artificial manipulations which took place in the previous month, and some irregularities, with an advance on one or two occasions to 7 per cent gold for call loans, were experienced till near the middle of the month. The general tendency, however, was decidedly towards ease, and at the close of the month 4 and 5 per cent were ordinary rates to good borrowers, and 6 per cent was an outside quotation. The accumulation of National bank notes, which were in such abundance that some banks offered to loan them for ten days free of interest, provided the loans were repaid in legal tenders, led to a renewal of the discussions in regard to a plan for the redemption of these notes, and it is to be hoped that some practical method may ultimately be adopted. The great accumulation of money here in the Summer season, and consequent low rates on call loans, will also naturally lead to a reduction in the rate of interest paid on deposits, by banks and private banking houses. Indeed, the custom of paying interest on deposits, by banks, is so seriously disapproved of by some parties, that a discontinuance of the practice altogether, would be deemed by them a benefit to our financial system.

Government bonds were, upon the whole, strong and advancing in May, although their tendency to firmness was checked by one or two unfavorable influences—chiefly, the delay and uncertainty in regard to the Treaty negotiations. The general course of United States Government bonds is toward higher prices, as the credit of our country steadily improves, and the amount of its bonds outstanding is decreased by the Treasury purchases and by the "calling in" of bonds for payment. Thus, whenever the market is favored by reasonable monetary ease at home and abroad, and by a quiet period and fair prospects in financial circles, the prices of Government bonds are almost sure to advance.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN MAY, 1872.

5s 81 fund.	6s 81	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	10-40s	10-40s	as
May coup.	reg. coup.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	reg. coup.	cur.
1....	x111	116	118	x112	113	114	115	110	110
2....	116	118	112	113	114	115	110	110	110
3....	118	112	113	114	115	110	110	110	110
4....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
5....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
6....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
7....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
8....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
9....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
10....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
11....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
12....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
13....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
14....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
15....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
16....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
17....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
18....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
19....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
20....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
21....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
22....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
23....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
24....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
25....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
26....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
27....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
28....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
29....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
30....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
31....	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
Open'g	111	116	118	113	113	114	115	110	110
High'st	113	117	119	114	113	115	116	117	117
Lowest	111	116	118	112	112	114	115	110	110
Closing	112	117	119	113	113	115	116	117	117

CLOSING PRICES OF CONSOLS AND U. S. SECURITIES AT LONDON IN MAY.

Date.	Cons U. S. for mon. 1862.	5-20. 1867.	10-40.	Date.	Cons U. S. for mon. 1862.	5-20. 1867.	10-40.
Wednesday... 1	...	Holi day.	...	Tuesday... 21	93	90	93
Thursday... 2	93	90	93	Wednesday... 22	93	90	93
Friday... 3	93	90	93	Thursday... 23	93	90	93
Saturday... 4	93	90	93	Friday... 24	93	90	93
Monday... 5	92	89	93	Saturday... 25	93	90	93
Tuesday... 6	92	89	93	Monday... 26	93	90	93
Wednesday... 7	92	89	93	Tuesday... 27	93	90	93
Thursday... 8	92	89	93	Wednesday... 28	93	90	93
Friday... 9	92	89	93	Thursday... 29	93	90	93
Saturday... 10	93	89	93	Friday... 30	93	90	93
Monday... 11	93	89	93	Saturday... 31	93	90	93
Tuesday... 12	92	89	93	Opening... 1	93	90	93
Wednesday... 13	92	89	93	Highest... 1	93	90	93
Thursday... 14	92	89	93	Lowest... 1	93	90	93
Friday... 15	92	89	93	Closing... 1	93	90	93
Saturday... 16	92	89	93	High't. Jan. 1	93	90	93
Monday... 17	92	89	93	Lowest Jan. 1	91	88	91
Tuesday... 18	92	89	93				
Wednesday... 19	92	89	93				
Thursday... 20	92	89	93				
Friday... 21	92	89	93				
Saturday... 22	92	89	93				
Monday... 23	92	89	93				
Tuesday... 24	92	89	93				
Wednesday... 25	92	89	93				
Thursday... 26	92	89	93				
Friday... 27	92	89	93				
Saturday... 28	92	89	93				
Monday... 29	92	89	93				
Tuesday... 30	92	89	93				
Wednesday... 31	92	89	93				

Railroad and miscellaneous stocks, were only moderately active in May, as far as the general list was concerned, but in several specialties transactions took place of enormous extent; these were principally Pacific Mail, Columbus Chicago & Indiana Central (or C. C. & I. C.), Erie, one or two other railroad stocks

and Quicksilver Mining. The sales of Pacific Mail stock in the month were probably several times greater than the whole amount of the capital. The law passed for reduction of the capital from \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and the increase by Congress of the company's subsidy to \$1,000,000, in consideration of doubling the service between China and San Francisco, were important influences causing this activity, and also the annual election of the company, in regard to which there was some contest; although the former directors were elected by a large majority. The company's financial statement, as published in THE CHRONICLE of June 1, showed an important increase in earnings for the three months ending May 1, 1872, as compared with the previous year. At the close of the month prices were tolerably firm on the general list, and the prospect of a very easy money market favored the idea of higher prices.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks during the months of April and May, 1872:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Railroad Stocks—								
Alt. & Terre Haute....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Albany & Susquehanna....	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Boston, Hartford & Erie....	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Chicago & Alton....	117	120	117	118	117	117	116	116
do do pref....	123	123	121	121	121	121	121	121
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy....	134	134	132	133	133	133	131	132
do do Northwest....	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
do do Rock Island....	96	97	96	96	96	96	96	96
Columb., Chic. & Ind. C....	117	118	117	117	117	117	116	116
Cleve. & Pittsburg....	92	93	91	92	92	92	91	91
do Col., Cin. & Ind....	91	93	89	92	91	93	91	91
Dubuque & Sioux City....	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Del., Lack. & Western....	109	109	108	108	108	108	105	107
Erie....	62	72	60	68	68	68	62	63
do do pref....	62	72	60	68	68	68	62	63
Harlem....	114	120	112	123	123	123	119	121
Hannibal & St. Joseph....	46	47	39	44	44	44	39	40
do do pref....	67	67	62	64	62	64	60	60
Illinois Central....	133	134	133	134	135	137	133	136
Long Island....	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Lake Sho. & Mich. South....	91	98	94	97	97	97	91	95
do do scrip....	94	94	91	93	93	93	91	91
Mac. & Western....	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Marietta & Cin., 1st pref....	23	30	23	30	30	30	27	27
do do 2d do....	11	14	11	14	15	16	14	14
Memphis & Charleston....	34	35	34	35	35	35	35	35
Michigan Central....	115	117	115	115	115	119	115	119
Milwaukee & St. Paul....	64	64	59	61	61	61	57	57
do do pref....	82	82	79	81	80	81	73	73
Morris & Essex....	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
New Jersey....	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
do do Central....	101	109	109	110	110	110	108	108
do do Ld. Imp. Co....	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
do do scrip....	106	106	106	106	107	107	106	106
N. J. Southern....	25	25	23	23	26	32	25	27
N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Stock....	100	101	96	99	99	99	96	97
do do scrip....	94	94	91	93	93	93	91	93
do do N. H. & W....	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
do do do scrip....	138	138	138	138	140	140	140	140
North Missouri....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
O. & Mississipp....	51	51	48	50	50	50	45	47
do do pref....	78	79	77	78	78	78	78	78
Panama....	92	113	90	112	112	123	109	118
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. Guar....	96	98	95	97	97	98	96	98
Rome & Watertown....	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Renss. & Saratoga....	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
St. Louis & Iron Mount....	91	100	90	100	102	103	100	101
St. L., K. City & N. Pref....	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Union Pacific....	41	42	37	41	40	41	37	39
Tol., Wab. & Western....	79	80	77	77	78	78	75	75
Miscellaneous—								
Consolidated Coal....	42	45	42	43	43	46	41	45
Cumberland Coal & Iron....	75	75	75	75	75	75	73	73
American Coal....	41	41	41	41	47	48	47	48
Maryland Coal....	21	21	22	24	23	21	21	22
Spring Mountain Coal....	60	60	55	55	55	52	52	52
Pennsylvania Coal....	219	219	219	217	217	217	217	217
Wilkesbarre Coal....	47	47	47	47	49	50	49	50
Pacific Mail....	64	76	61	76	76	87	72	75
Atlantic Mail....	35	33	33	32	34	38	36	38
Canton....	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Mariposa....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mariposa pref....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Quicksilver....	42	44	36	43	43	43	26	34
do pref....	53	56	48	55	51	54	39	43
West. Union Telegraph....	71	77	71	76	77	77	73	75
Adams....	97	99	96	99	98	99	96	98
American M. Union....	73	75	72	75	73	76	73	76
United States....	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Wells, Fargo & Co....	77	85	77	85	86	85	85	87
Del. & Hud. Canal....	119	120	119	120	120	120	119	120
Brunswick City Land....	6	9	6	8	7	7	6	6
Manhattan Gas....	211	211	211	211	211	211	210	210

Foreign exchange was generally firm at prices sufficient high to admit of the shipment of specie at a profit. The Bank of England rates were advanced 1 per cent, and again reduced 1 per cent within the month, which was an extraordinary fluctuation for that conservative institution within so short a time—the changes, however, had very little effect upon our exchange market.

STERLING EXCHANGE FOR MAY, 1872.

60 days.			3 days.			60 days.			3 days.		
May	1....	109@109%	110%@110%	May	17....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	2....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	18....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	3....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	20....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	4....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	21....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	6....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	22....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	7....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	23....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	8....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	24....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	9....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	25....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	10....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	27....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	11....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	28....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	13....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	29....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	14....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	30....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	15....	109%@109%	110%@110%	"	31....	109%@109%	110%@110%				
"	16....	109%@109%	110%@110%								
Range.						109%@109%	110%@110%				

heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

On all burlaps and like manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, excepting such as may be suitable for bagging for covering cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all oil-cloth foundations or floor-cloth canvases made of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, forty per centum ad valorem; on all bags, cotton bags and bagging, and all other like manufactures not herein otherwise provided for, except bagging for cotton composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags or other material, forty per centum ad valorem; on cotton bagging or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth or other material and valued at seven cents or less per square yard, one and one-half cents per pound; valued at over seven cents per square yard, two and one-fourth cents per pound; on insulators for use exclusively in telegraphy, except those made of glass, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on bouillons or cannellies, and metal threads, filo or guespiast, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on emery ore, \$6 a ton, and on emery grains two cents a pound; on corks and cork bark, manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem; on acids, viz.: acetic, acetous and pyroligneous, of specific gravity of one and forty-seven thousandths and less, five cents per pound; acetic, acetous and pyroligneous, of specific gravity over one and forty-seven thousandths, thirty cents per pound; carbonic liquid, ten cents per centum ad valorem; gallic, \$1 per pound; sulphuric, fuming (Nordhausen), one cent per pound; tannic, \$1 per pound; tartaric, fifteen cents per pound; on acetates of ammonia, twenty-five cents per pound; baryta, twenty-five cents per pound; copper, ten cents per pound; iron, twenty-five cents per pound; lead, brown, five cents per pound; white, ten cents per pound; totassia, twenty-five cents per pound; soda, twenty-five cents per pound; strontia, twenty-five cents per pound; zinc, twenty-five cents per pound; blue vitriol, four cents per pound; on camphor, twenty-five cents per centum ad valorem; on sulphate of quinine, twenty per centum ad valorem; on chlorate of potash, three cents per pound; on Rochelle salts, five cents per pound; on sal soda and soda ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound; on santonine, \$3 per pound; on strychnia, \$1 per ounce; on bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, \$1 per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof; on rum essence or oil, and bay rum essence or oil, fifty cents per ounce.

On all sized and glued paper suitable only for printing paper, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On vermuth the same duty as on wines of the same cost.

On mustard, ground, in bulk, ten cents per pound; when enclosed in glass or tin, fourteen cents per pound. On Zante or other currants, one cent per pound; on figs, two and one-half cents per pound; on raisins, two and one-half cents per pound; on dates and prunes, one cent per pound; on preserved or condensed milk, twenty-five cents per centum ad valorem; on fire crackers, \$1 per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater or less number.

On tin, in plates or sheets, tunc and taggers tin, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with any metals by electric batteries, two cents per pound.

On Moistic iron, made from ore by one process, \$15 per ton.

On umbrellas and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel or any other metal, a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem; provided that the rate of duty upon umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, when covered with silk and alpaca, shall be sixty per centum ad valorem; all other umbrellas, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

On saltpetre, crude, one cent per pound; refined and partially refined, two cents per pound.

THE FREE LIST.

Sec. 5.—That on and after the 1st day of August next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:

Acid, boracic and sulphuric; agates, unmanufactured; almond shells; aluminium or aluminium; amber beads and amber gum.

American manufactures, the following: to wit—casks, barrels or carboys, and other vessels, and grain bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported, containing American produce, and declaration be made of the intent to return the same empty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; angelica root; animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association, provided that bond be first given, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in the United States, or if not re-exported within the said six months; annatto, roncun, rocou, or orleans, and all extracts of; annatto seed; antimony, ore and crude sulphure of; aqua fortis; argal dust; arsenate of aniline; balsam of gilead; balsams, viz.: Copaiva, fir or Canada, Peru and tolu; bamboo woods, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sun shades; bamboos, unmanufactured; bezoar stones; bed feathers and down; birds, stuffed; black salts; black tares; bladders, crude, and all ingredients of animals not otherwise provided for; Bologna sausages; bones, crude and not manufactured; bones, burned, calcined, ground or steamed; borax, crude; borate of lime; books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation; books, maps and charts imported by authority for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress; provided that the duty shall not have been included in the contract or price paid; books, maps and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by the order, of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States; books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States; books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale; Brazil paste; Brazil pebbles, for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough; Burgundy pitch; camphor, crude; catgut strings, or gut cord for musical instruments; chamomile flowers; charcoal; China root; cinchona root; chloride of lime; coal stores of American vessels; provided, that none shall be unloaded; cobalt, ore of; cocoa or cocoa, crude, and butter fibre, leaves and shells of; coir and coir yarn, colcother, dry, or oxide of iron; coltsfoot (crude drug); contrayerva root, copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports; cowage down, cow or kine pox or vaccine virus, cubeb, curling stones or quoits, curry and curry powders, cayenne or kyanite, diamonds, rough or uncut, including glaziers' diamonds; dried bugs, dried blood, dried and prepared flowers, elecampane root, ergot, fans, common palm leaf; farina, flowers, leaves, plants, roots, barks and seeds for medicinal purposes, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; firewood; flint, flints and ground flintstones; fossils; fruits, plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation; galango, or galangal; garancine; gentian root; ginger root; ginseng root; goldbeaters' moulds and goldbeaters' skins; gold size; grease, for use as soap stock only, not otherwise provided for; gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture; gut and worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord; guts, salted; hair, all horse, cattle, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured; hair of hogs, curried, for beds and mattresses and not fit for brushes; hellebore root; hide cuttings, raw, with or without the hair on, for glue stock; hide rope; hides, namely, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw, unmanufactured; hides, raw or uncurried, whether dry, salted or pickled, and skins, except speckskins with the wool on; bones and whetstones; horns for cultivation; horn stipes; Indian hemp (crude drug); Indio or Malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted; iridium isinglass or fish glue, isle or Tampico fibre, jalap,

josticks or jostlight, jute butts, leather, old scrap; leaves, all not otherwise provided for; lithographic stones, not engraved; loadstones, logs and round unmanufactured timber not cut into other forms, and ship timber; maccaroni and vermicelli, madder and munjeet, ground or prepared, and all extracts of; magnets, manganese, oxide and ore of; marrow, crude, waste, mineral waters, all not artificial; moss, seaweed and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses; murexide (a dye), musk, crude; mustard seed, brown and white; nuts, cocoa and Brazil or cream; nux vomica; oil, of wood; oil, of almond, viz.: Almonds, amber, crude and rectified; ambergris; anise or anisomex; anthos or rosemary; cardamom, cayenne, cayenne, cassia, cedar, chamomile, cinnamon, citronella or lemon; cardamom, cardamom, jasmine or jessamine; juglandium, juniper, lavender, mace, civet, roses, poppy, sesame or sesamumseed or bene; thyme, red or orizansu; thyme, white; valerian; oil cake; olives, green or prepared; orange buds and flowers; orpiment; osmium; oxidizing paste; palladium metal; paper stock, crude of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags, other than waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gunny bags and gunny cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making and fit only to be converted into paper and unfit for any other manufacture, and cotton waste, whether for paper stock or other purposes; pelitory root; persis, or extract of archil and cudbear; Peruvian bark; pewter and Britannia metal, old, and fit only to be manufactured; phlegmine; plumbago; polyiodine; pulp; quick-grass root; quills, prepared or unprepared; railroad ties; wood; ratans and reeds, unmanufactured; rattanets, raw or prepared; root flour; saffron and safflower, and extract of saffron; sago, crude; sago and sago flour; St. John's beans; salicine; salep, or saloup; sage, crude; bark and root; sauerkraut; sausage skins; seeds, namely, anise, anise, Canary, chia, sesamum, sugar-cane and seeds of forest trees; shark skins; snails; soap stocks; sparterie, for making or ornamenting hats; spunk; staves, crude; storax, or styrax; straw, unmanufactured; strontia, oxide of or protoxide of; strontium; succinic acid; sugar of milk; tale; tamarinds; teasels, unmanufactured; terra-alba, aluminous; tica, crude; tin, in pigs, bars or blocks and grain tin; tonquin, tonqua or tonka beans; Tripoli; umbrella sticks, crude, to wit, all partridge, hairwood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other sticks and canes in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks or walking canes; uranium, oxide of; vanilla beans or vanilla plants; Venice turpentine; wafers; wax, bay or myrtle, Brazilian and Chinese; whalebone, unmanufactured; yams; yeast cakes; Zaffer.

STEAM TOWAGE AND STEAM PLOUGH.

Sec. 6.—That for a term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, machinery and apparatus designed only for and adapted to be used for steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State, or by any person duly authorized by the Legislature of any State, free of duty, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And also that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam plough machinery, adapted to the cultivation of the soil, may be imported by any person for his own use free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, as before provided.

VINEGAR STANDARD.

Sec. 7.—That for all purposes the standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy of vinegar, and all import duties that now are, or may hereafter be, imposed by law on vinegar imported from foreign countries shall be collected according to said standard.

GOODS IN BOND.

Sec. 8.—That all imported goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the 1st day of August, 1872, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares and merchandise would be subjected to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

DRAWBACKS.

Sec. 9.—That where firearms, scales, balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, ploughs, cultivators, mowing machines and reapers manufactured with stocks or handles made of wood grown in the United States are exported for benefit of drawback under section 4 of the act of August 5, 1861, and entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," such articles shall be entitled to such drawback, under that act, in all cases, when the imported material exceeds one-half of the value of the material used.

SHIP-BUILDING MATERIAL FREE.

Sec. 10.—That from and after the passage of this act all lumber, timber, hemp, mauls and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails and bolts, and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for the purpose aforesaid, no duties shall be paid thereon. Provided that vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed; and provided further, that all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

CURING SALT FREE.

Sec. 11.—That the proviso in section 4 of an act entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1866, is hereby modified and amended so as to read as follows: Provided that from and after the date of the passage of this act, imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and upon proof that said salt had been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Sec. 12.—That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 30, 1868, be and the same is hereby amended as follows:

That section one be amended by striking out the word "fifty," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seventy." Provided, nevertheless, that distilled spirits lawfully deposited in a distillery bonded warehouse when this act shall take effect may be withdrawn therefrom on payment of the taxes thereon at the rate, within the time and in the manner fixed by law at the time of such deposit; Provided further, that the special tax paid by distillers prior to the taking effect of this act, which has not been exhausted by the quantity of spirits distilled as provided by law, shall be refunded upon proper application out of any moneys arising from internal taxes not otherwise appropriated. And that said section be further amended by striking out the words "in excess of the number of gallons," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "amounting to one-half gallon or over," and add after the words "as a gallon" the words "and any fractional part of a gallon less than one-half gallon in any case or package, shall be exempt from tax."

This section makes extensive alterations in the mode of collecting the revenue from distillers. Among its taxing provisions is the following:

That section 48 be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That on all wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by

being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, there shall be levied and collected a tax of ten cents per bottle or package containing more than one pint, or of twenty cents per bottle or package containing more than one quart, and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however the same may be put up, or whatever may be the package; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special stamps denoting the tax herein imposed, to be affixed to each bottle or package containing such merchandise, by the person manufacturing, compounding or putting up the same, before removal from the place of manufacture, compounding or putting up, said stamps to be affixed in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe; and the absence of such stamp from any bottle or package containing such merchandise shall be *prima facie* evidence that the tax thereon has not been paid, and such merchandise shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person counterfeiting, altering or re-using said stamps shall be subject to the same penalties as are imposed for the same offences in relation to proprietary stamps.

That section forty-nine be amended by striking out the words "twenty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten"; also by striking out the words "the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may appoint," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the President may nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint," also, by striking out the words "shall be assigned to a designated territorial district, to be composed of one or more judicial districts and territories, and shall keep his office at some convenient place in his district to be designated by the Commissioner, and," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "shall be assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to any part of the United States, and may be transferred from place to place, according to the exigency of the public service;" and strike out "within his district" wherever it occurs.

That section 50 be amended by striking out the word "supervisor" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "collector," also, by striking out the word "detectives" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "agents."

Sections 13 to 30 contain voluminous directions to brewers and distillers for the conduct of their business.

TABACCO.

Sec. 31.—That on and after the first day of July next the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows:

That section 61 be amended by striking out all after the second paragraph, inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine cut shorts and refuse scraps, cuttings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of twenty cents per pound."

The remainder of this section and sections 32, 33 and 34 enact various amendments to the above act of 1868 as to the taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers and the penalties for counterfeiting tobacco stamps, import and internal revenue, and other particulars for the guidance of the trade.

COAL GAS TAX REPEAL.

Sec. 35.—That so much of section 94 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said section, as impose a tax on gas made of coal wholly or in part, or of any other material, be and the same is hereby repealed.

STAMP TAXES REPEALED.

Sec. 36.—That on and after the 1st day of October, 1872, all the taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of schedule B of section 170 of the said act, approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders: provided that where any mortgage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded, before the 1st day of October, Anno Domini 1872, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and issued on or after the said 1st day of October, Anno Domini 1872, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds or obligations as may have been made and issued before the day last aforesaid. And further that in the meantime the holder of any instrument of writing, of whatever kind and description, which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, or with a defunct stamp, may make application to any collector of internal revenue, and that upon such application such collector shall thereupon affix a stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing as required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of section 158 of the internal revenue laws.

BANK TAXES.

Sec. 37.—That the taxes imposed by section 110 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by section 9 of the act of July 13, 1866, to reduce internal taxation and to amend the act aforesaid and acts amendatory thereof, upon the deposits, capital and circulation of banks or persons, associations, companies or corporations engaged in the business of banking, shall hereafter be paid semi annually, on the first day of January and the first day of July; but the same shall be calculated at the rate per month as prescribed by said section, so that the tax for six months shall not be less than the aggregate would be if the said taxes were collected monthly, as prescribed by said section. And the words "capital employed," in said section, shall not include money borrowed or received from day to day in the usual course of business from any person not a partner of or interested in the said bank, association or firm. And the exemption from tax, authorized by the said section, of deposits of less than \$500, made in the name of one person, in associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings funds or savings institutions, is hereby extended to deposits so made of not exceeding \$2,000.

LEGACIES.

Sec. 38.—That the purposes of a charitable character mentioned in section 27 of the act of July 14, 1870, are intended and are hereby construed to include all devises and legacies to associations, trustees, societies and corporations established or carried on for any benevolent, religious or charitable object without a view to pecuniary profit.

INFORMERS' MOITIES ABOLISHED.

Sec. 39.—That so much of section 179 of the act of July 13, 1866, as provides for moieties to informers be and the same is hereby repealed; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to pay such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount appropriated therefor, as may, in his judgment, be deemed necessary for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the Internal Revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided for by law; and for this purpose there are hereby appropriated \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 40.—That section 63 of the act approved July 13, 1866, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof," be amended by striking out the words "three hundred" wherever they occur therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five hundred," and striking out the words "under any of the provisions of this act, or of any act to which this is an amendment," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "under the provisions of any internal revenue act."

Sec. 41.—That section 161 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, be amended by striking out the words "this act," occurring after the words "stamps issued under the provisions of" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "any internal revenue act."

SHIPBUILDERS' TAX REMITTED.

Sec. 42.—That all internal taxes now assessed or liable to be assessed against, but not collected from shipbuilders or manufacturers, under section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868, entitled "An act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes," for sales of vessels be, and the same are hereby remitted, and no further assessments shall be made on account thereof.

REDUCING THE REVENUE DISTRICTS.

Sec. 43.—That prior to the first day of January, 1873, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to reduce the internal revenue districts in the United States to not exceeding eighty in number, and for that purpose he may unite two or more districts or States or Territories, into one district, and he shall designate from among the existing revenue officers one collector and one assessor for each new district, or at his discretion he may, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, nominate and appoint new officers for such new district; and the collector and assessor so designated or appointed shall give bond according to law, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, prior to the first day of January, 1873, to reduce the number of internal revenue assistant assessors, inspectors, gaugers, storekeepers, and the clerks and employees in the Internal Revenue Bureau to as small a number as is consistent with the performance of the reduced duties of the service, and that he report to Congress at its next session the reduction made under this act, and such further changes in the organization of the internal revenue service as will promote its efficiency and economy.

ACTIONS FOR RECOVERY OF TAXES.

Sec. 44.—That all suits and proceedings for the recovery of any internal tax alleged to have been erroneously assessed or collected, or any penalty claimed to have been collected without authority, or for any sum which it is alleged was excessive, or in any manner wrongfully collected, shall be brought within two years next after the cause of action accrued and not after; and all claims for the refunding of any internal tax or penalty shall be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within two years next after the cause of action occurred and not after. Provided, that actions for claims which have accrued prior to the passage of this act shall be commenced in the courts or presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within one year from date of said passage. And provided further, that where a claim shall be pending before said Commissioner, the claimant may bring his action within one year after such decision, and not after. And provided further, that no right of action barred by any statute now in force shall be revived by anything herein contained.

Section forty-five authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to publish 10,000 copies of a codification of the Internal Revenue laws now in force.

Section forty-six provides for the repeal of acts inconsistent with this act.

TAXES EFFECT.

Sec. 47.—That this act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1872, except where otherwise provided. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to make, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, all such regulations not in conflict with any provision of law as may become necessary by reason of any change in the internal revenue laws made by this act in the laws relating to the taxation of distillers and distilled spirits.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 29th of May, 1872. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Vermont— Bellows Falls...	The National Bank.	The National Bank of Redemption, Boston, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Alabama— Mobile	The National Commercial Bank....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in place of the First National Bank of New York.
Michigan— Plymouth	The First National Bank	The First National Bank of Detroit, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Iowa— Des Moines....	The Citizens' National Bank....	The City National Bank of Chicago, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of National Banks organized since the 3d instant, viz.:

- Official No. 1,986—The Marion County National Bank of Knoxville, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. J. E. Neal, President; O. P. Wright, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 21, 1872.
- 1,987—The First National Bank of Fairbury, Ill. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. Isaac P. McDowell, President; N. E. Lyman, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 27, 1872.
- 1,988—The Second National Bank of Richmond, Ind. Authorized capital, \$150,000; paid in capital, \$89,000. Andrew F. Scott, President; —, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 28, 1872.
- 1,989—The Quaker City National Bank, Ohio. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. Isaac W. Hall, President; Thomas M. Johnson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 31, 1872.
- 1,990—The Giles National Bank of Pulaski, Tennessee. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Solon E. Rose, President; T. McLean, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 31, 1872.
- 1,991—The First National Bank of Georgetown, Territory of Col. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. Wm. H. Cushman, President; Thomas W. Phelps, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 31, 1872.
- 1,992—The Keokuk National Bank, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. William Patterson, President; Ed. F. Brownell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 1, 1872.
- 1,994—The National Gold Bank and Trust Company, San Francisco, California. Authorized capital, \$1,000,000 gold coin; paid in capital, \$1,000,000 gold coin. Henry L. Davis, President; D. W. C. Thompson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 3, 1872.
- 1,995—The Commercial National Bank, Jackson, Missouri. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. L. K. Thacher, President; Wm. S. Ide, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 3, 1872.

—The election for officers of the Cotton Exchange, this week, resulted in the election of the following: President, Stephen D. Harrison (of Messrs. Jewell, Harrison & Co.); Vice President, M. B. Fielding; Treasurer, Arthur B. Graves; Managers, H. Hertz, W. H. Brodie, J. T. Hanemann, Solomon Ranger, Theodore Fachiri, George Cornwall, Robert Tannahill, J. B. Cunningham, Mayer Lehman, William E. Bunker, J. H. Inman, William Birnie, F. F. Dufais, M. B. Fielding, and George Blagden.

—Officers of the Produce Exchange have been chosen as follows: President, A. S. Jewell (of Messrs. Jewell, Harrison & Co.); Vice-President, Benjamin W. Floyd; Treasurer, Benjamin C. Bogart.

—The firm of Messrs. Gwynne, Johnson & Day has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. S. Fisher Johnson retiring. The banking and stock brokerage business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm name of Gwynne & Day.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— MAY 24.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	12 1/4 @ 12 2/4	May 24.	short.	12 2/4
Antwerp	3 months.	25.70 @ 25.75	"	"	25.40
Hamburg	"	13.11 1/4 @ 13.11 1/4	"	3 mos.	13. 7
Paris	"	25.73 1/4 @ 25.77 1/4	"	short.	25.43
Vienna	short.	25.40 @ 25.50	"	"	"
Berlin	3 months.	11.57 1/2 @ 11.63 1/2	"	3 mos.	112.95
Frankfort	"	6.25 1/4 @ 6.26 1/4	"	short.	6.22
St. Petersburg	"	120 1/2 @ 120 1/2	"	3 mos.	119 1/4
Cadiz	"	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2	"	"	33 1/2
Lisbon	90 days.	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2	"	"	"
Milan	3 months.	27.55 @ 27.60	"	"	"
Genoa	"	27.55 @ 27.60	"	"	"
Naples	"	27.55 @ 27.60	"	"	"
New York	"	"	May 24.	60 days.	108 1/2
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	May 1.	90 days.	24 1/2
Bahia	"	"	April 27.	"	24 1/2 @ 25
Valparaiso	"	"	April 15.	"	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Pernambuco	"	"	April 29.	"	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Singapore	60 days.	4s. 5d.	April 4.	6 mos.	4s. 0d.
Hong Kong	"	4s. 5d.	April 4.	"	6s. 1 1/2 d.
Shanghai	"	"	"	"	"
Ceylon	"	1s. 10 1/2 d. @ 10 1/2 d.	May 23.	6 mos.	1s. 11 1/2 d.
Bombay	"	1s. 10 1/2 d. @ 10 1/2 d.	May 18.	6 mos.	1s. 11d.
Madras	"	1s. 10 1/2 d. @ 10 1/2 d.	"	"	"
Calcutta	"	1s. 10 1/2 d. @ 10 1/2 d.	"	"	"
Sydney	30 days.	1/2 per cent dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, May 25.

A week of fine weather has done much to give hope with regard to the agricultural future. Scarcely any rain has fallen, and farmers have therefore been enabled to make great progress with work which it was found impossible to complete. The principal drawback has been the coldness of the nights; there having been some sharp frosts, vegetation has not made that progress which might have been expected considering the brilliancy of the days. There has, however, been a vast improvement, and should such weather as we are experiencing to-day continue, we may look forward to average crops. I cannot think, however, that under the best of circumstances, the wheat crop will be abundant. The plant has of late been suffering from excessive moisture, and its healthy development has been checked by the abundance of weeds, resulting from a mild and wet winter. Dry weather seems, in fact, to be greatly needed for it; but probably the dry weather now so desirable for wheat, would not be conducive to a large yield of feeding crops, which, considering the dearth of meat and provisions, are most necessary for us. We are now enjoying, however, summer weather, and a continuance of it will quickly change the aspect of the country.

The fine weather has naturally caused the trade for wheat to rule somewhat quiet. Millers, who have been buying freely of late, have restricted their purchases, and have been endeavoring to buy on easier terms. The holders of produce, however, are very firm in their demands, and at Liverpool there has been recovery from the unaccountable depression which prevailed last week. Taking all things into consideration, there is certainly no cause for wheat declining from its present somewhat high point. Supplies in Europe are much below the average, and there is also a diminished quantity of wheat afloat. It is still a month to six weeks before harvest will be commenced, even in the South of France, and the American markets are as dear as our own. At present it would seem as if the European consumption would keep somewhat ahead of the supply, and it is difficult just now to see how that position of affairs will be altered until the European and American crops are gathered in. Between now and harvest will be a somewhat critical time for the wheat trade, and it is very much to be doubted if even fine weather will check a further slight advance in prices.

Advices from Paris state that in consequence of wet weather the trade for wheat was firm, with an upward tendency in the quotations. It is evident that to France an early harvest would be a great boon, and any check given by unpropitious weather has, therefore, an immediate effect upon the trade. At Antwerp and Konigsberg, however, the market has been less active, but at Alexandria the demand has been active, numerous European orders having been executed.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from Aug. 26 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding period in the three previous seasons:

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.
Wheat	28,572,684	23,906,613	29,955,924	30,434,949
Barley	9,459,836	5,840,005	6,067,566	8,112,543

Oats	7,011,327	5,707,778	7,280,778	4,454,899
Peas	576,413	603,750	1,045,773	881,566
Beans	2,527,532	1,323,946	1,367,402	2,028,771
Indian Corn	13,032,505	10,365,745	13,572,244	9,932,147
Flour	2,325,815	3,316,521	4,687,333	2,883,771

The money market has been largely supplied with money, and the rates of discount are easier. No change has been made by the directors of the Bank in the official *minimum*, which remains at 5 per cent, but in the open market there has been an active demand for six months' bank bills, at as low a figure as 4 per cent. For short-dated and three months' bills the rate is 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent, and consequently a reduction in the Bank rate is looked upon as probable. The prices of money are as follows:

Bank rate	Per cent.	4 months' bank bills	Per cent.
Open-market rates:	5	6 months' bank bills	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
30 and 60 days' bills	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4	4 and 6 months' trade bills	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
3 months' bills	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4		

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

Joint stock banks	Per cent.
Discount houses at call	4
Discount houses with 7 days' notice	4 1/2
Discount houses with 14 days' notice	4 3/4 @ 4 1/2

The rates of discount at the leading Continental cities are as follows:

Bank	Open rate.	Bank	Open rate.
Paris	5 1/2	Lisbon and Oporto	7
Amsterdam	3 1/2	St. Petersburg	7 1/2
Hamburg	3 1/2	Brussels	5 1/2
Berlin	4 1/2	Turin, Florence and	4 1/2
Frankfort	4 1/2	Rome	5 1/2
Vienna and Trieste	5 1/2	Antwerp	4 1/2
Madrid, Cadiz and Bar	6	Bremen	3 1/2
celona	6	Leipzig	4 1/2

In the bullion market the chief feature has been a demand for gold for Germany, sufficient to absorb nearly all our incoming supplies. This week's imports have been over £1,000,000, and scarcely any of it has been sent into the Bank. Silver is rather flatter, the only demand being for Holland. The supply of Mexican dollars is very limited. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley & Co.'s circular:

	GOLD.	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Gold	per oz. standard	77 9	@
Bar Gold, fine	per oz. standard, last price	77 9	@
Bar Gold, Refinable	per oz. standard, last price	77 11	@
South American Doubloons	per oz.	73 9	@ 70
United States Gold Coin	per oz., none here	76 3	@

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair second quality, and the total weekly clearing at the Bankers' Clearing House, compared with the four previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Circulation, including bank post bills	24,147,574	23,457,081	23,183,867	24,453,777	25,835,917
Public deposits	6,195,503	5,647,148	9,549,607	8,989,026	10,261,213
Other deposits	20,847,589	17,593,326	16,024,315	18,478,783	17,247,746
Government securities	13,294,557	14,070,798	12,976,001	12,938,741	13,308,829
Other securities	19,272,316	17,966,960	18,059,969	17,102,789	22,093,856
Reserve of notes and coin	12,609,957	9,234,051	12,601,793	15,606,724	10,263,690
Coin and bullion	21,290,632	17,331,331	20,466,808	24,547,709	30,731,535
Bank rate	5 p. c.	4 1/2 p. c.	5 p. c.	5 p. c.	5 p. c.
Consols	95 1/2 d.	93 1/2 d.	94 1/2 d.	93 1/2 d.	93 1/2 d.
Price of wheat	73s. 10d.	45s. 2d.	45s. 3d.	58s. 10d.	56s. 4d.
Mid. Upland cotton	11 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	10 13-16d.	7 11-16d.	11 1/2 d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.
Clearing House return	53,951,000	55,814,000	65,475,000	76,415,000	98,619,000

Business in the Stock Exchange has been partially interrupted by the holidays, but the weather being fine, and money abundant, a firm tone has prevailed, and the tendency of prices has been favorable. Consols are decidedly higher in price; and railway shares, more especially of those running through the manufacturing districts, have experienced a marked improvement in value. The fluctuations in the value of foreign government securities have not been important. Spanish stock, which was firmer last week, on the statement that a satisfactory adjustment of the bondholders' claims would be made after friendly discussion, has since been dull, owing to the ministerial crisis at Madrid. Honduras bonds have declined about 2 per cent on the introduction of a new loan. American Government securities have been rather dull. The following were the closing prices

of consols and the principal American securities this afternoon:

Consols.	93 1/2 @ 93 1/2
United States 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, ex 4-6	90 1/2 @ 90 1/2
do 20 ser.	91 1/2 @ 91 1/2
do 1865 issue	91 1/2 @ 91 1/2
do 1867 issue	93 1/2 @ 93 1/2
do 5 per cent 10-40 bonds, ex 4-6	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2
do 5 per cent Funded Loan, 1871, ex 4-6	89 1/2 @ 89 1/2
Atlantic and Gt West., 8 per cent. Deben't's, Bischoffsheim's cdfs.	49 @ 50
Ditto Consolidated Bonds, 7 per cent., Bischoffsheim's certificates.	40 @ 41
Ditto Re-organization 7 per cent. Scrip.	99 @ 101
Erie Shares, ex 4-6	54 1/2 @ 54 1/2
do unstamped	54 1/2 @ 54 1/2
Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds	90 @ 91
Illinois Central Shares, \$100 pd., ex 4-6	110 @ 111
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, 1st mort.	97 @ 99
Louisiana 6 per cent. Levee Bonds	54 @ 58
Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling bds, 1900	94 @ 95
New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds.	99 @ 101
Panama Gen. Mort. 7 per cent. bonds, 1867	87 @ 89
Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 per cent. bds, 1910	96 @ 97
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds	44 @ 47

About twenty new companies have been introduced this week, but they are all put into the shade by the appearance of a new Honduras loan for £15,000,000, which is to be issued in a 10 per cent stock at the price of 80. The object of the loan is to utilize the Inter-oceanic Railway, now in course of construction across the republic, and to adapt it for conveying vessels of the largest class between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, without disturbing the cargo. The plans are those of Mr. James Brunbees, and the subscription list is to be closed early next week. The loan is at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 premium.

Messrs. McCalmont Brothers invite subscriptions for £600,000 six per cent general consolidated mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, being the balance of a total of \$25,000,000. The price of issue is 94 per cent, but is reduced by allowances to 93. The principal is repayable in forty years, and both principal and interest are payable at the holder's option in London sterling, or in Philadelphia gold, at the rate of \$5 per pound sterling, free of all taxes in the United States.

A report from Manchester states that in consequence of the holidays the market is quiet, and there is only a very small attendance on 'Change. Quotations, however, are exceedingly strong, and in the limited business reported an advance in price has been secured. The large business going on in the Liverpool cotton market has considerably strengthened this market; both goods and yarns are worse to buy, and the tendency is toward still higher rates.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities easier at slightly advanced quotations.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £935,000 during the past week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. 6s (5-20s) 1862	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U. S. 6s (5-20s) 1865	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U. S. 10-40s	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
New 5s	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2

The daily quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

Frankfort	96 1/2
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closes quiet, the most noticeable change in prices being a decline of 1s. in peas.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western)	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6	27 6
Wheat (No. 2 R'd W'n. sp) ctd	11 9	11 9	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
do (Red Winter)	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 7
do (California White)	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10
Corn (W. m'd) @ quarter	27 9	28 0	27 9	27 6	27 6	27 6
Barley (Canadian)	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Oats (Am. & Can.) @ bush	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9
Peas (Canadian) @ quarter	38 0	38 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Lard has declined 1s., while other prices remain the same as last Friday.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (Pr. mess) new @ tce.	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0
Pork (West. pr. mess) @ bbl.	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0
Bacon (Can. cnt.) @ cwt	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
Lard (American) @ cwt	40 0	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 6	39 0
Cheese (Amer'n fine)	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Common rosin has declined 6d. and refined petroleum 1d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. N. C.) @ cwt.	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 0	8 0
Petroleum (refined) @ gal	1 2	1 5	1 5	1 1	1 1	1 1
do (spirits)	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Tallow (American) @ cwt.	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6
Cloves (Am. red) @ cwt.	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Spirits turpentine @ cwt.	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Sugar has advanced 6d.; other prices same as last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl.) @ tn	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Linseed (Calcutta) @ tn	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0
Sugar (No. 12 D'ch std)						
on spot, @ cwt.	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	37 0	37 0
Sperm oil @ ton	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Whale oil @ ton	38 10	38 10	38 10	38 10	38 10	38 10
Linseed oil @ ton	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 5	34 5	34 5

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$12,235,782 this week, against \$9,859,023 last week, and \$10,793,826 the previous week. The exports are \$3,831,742 this week, against \$3,702,647 last week, and \$3,936,595 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 2,354 bales, against 2,076 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) May 31, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) June 1:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods	\$1,362,530	\$1,436,375	\$2,066,085	\$2,423,108
General merchandise	4,169,700	5,596,586	5,605,350	9,812,674
Total for the week	\$5,432,230	\$7,032,961	\$7,671,435	\$12,235,782
Previously reported	134,905,774	123,379,582	159,271,452	191,467,277
Since Jan. 1	\$140,338,004	\$130,402,543	\$166,942,887	\$203,703,059

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending June 4:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week	\$3,587,763	\$4,343,752	\$4,587,762	\$3,831,742
Previously reported	71,594,177	71,944,349	98,028,079	88,540,185
Since Jan. 1	\$75,181,940	\$76,288,101	\$102,615,841	\$92,371,927

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending June 1, 1872:

May 28—Bark Iva, Maracaibo.		June 1—Str. City of Paris,	
American gold coin	\$51,000	Liverpool—	
May 29—Str. Russia, Liver-		American gold coin.	300,000
pool—		Silver bars.....	131,353
Silver bars.....	137,211	Gold bars.....	10,000
American gold coin.	650,000	June 1—Str. Adriatic, Liver-	
May 30—Str. Rising Star,		pool—	
Panama—		American gold coin.	975,000
American silver coin.	2,500	Gold bars.....	35,000
May 30—Str. Silesia, London—		June 1—Str. Abyssinia, Liver-	
American gold coin.	12,300	pool—	
Foreign gold coin.....	12,600	Silver bars.....	237,751
Foreign silver coin.....	1,300	June 1—Str. Donau, South-	
American gold coin.	600,000	ampton—	
Gold bars.....	35,000	American gold coin.	830,485
American silver coin	15,000	June 1—Bark John Boulton,	
May 30—Str. Morro Castle,		Lagayra—	
Havana—		American gold coin.	122,726
Spanish doubloons.	40,836		
American gold coin.	50,000		
Total for the week.....			\$4,243,064
Previously reported.....			22,474,197

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

May 27—Str. Crescent City, Havana—	Silver. \$5,144	May 27—Str. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—	Silver. \$15,900
Silver. 904			
Total for the week	\$21,957		
Previously reported	684,169		
Total since January 1, 1872	\$706,126		
Same time in 1871	\$3,043,880	Same time in 1869	\$8,807,886
1870	6,987,090	1868	3,241,313

—The attention of our readers is directed to the card of Messrs. Joseph U. Orvis & Co., bankers, at No. 96 Broadway, which will be found in our advertising columns. This firm has just been established, and proposes to do a general banking business, including the allowance of interest on deposits, and dealings in commercial paper. The name of Mr. Joseph U. Orvis, the head of the house, is already well known to many of our readers. he was formerly a banker in Troy, but for some years past has been engaged in banking business in this city, first as president of the Ninth National Bank, and more recently as president of the Security Bank. Mr. Orvis was the founder of the Ninth National, which was among the first of the large National Banks established in New York, and as president of that institution negotiated about \$45,000,000 of the United States 7-30 loan, and he now proposes to use his valuable experience in that direction, in the negotiation of railroad loans. In regard to dealings in commercial paper, Mr. Orvis has a most thorough acquaintance with the dry goods trade, and will undoubtedly command the business of numerous friends in that department.

—Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co., give public notice that the loan of the Connecticut Valley Railroad has been closed at par and interest.

Extension of an Important Railroad.—We have taken occasion several times to refer to the building of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railroad in Indiana, and the resources it has in its rich country and coal-fields for a large local traffic. Our correspondent at Crawfordsville, President Tuttle of Wabash College—a gentleman of intelligence in such matters, as well as of the highest position and character—has kept us informed in respect to this road. From the same source we have just learned that it is soon to be in running order to Logansport, where it comes into a very important railroad centre, where the two great branches of the Pan Handle (Chicago Division), the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad and the Eel River Railroad cross. This connection at once opens a vast market for the Parke county bituminous and block coal. Recently Mr. Cutler and his co-capitalists have contracted to build a branch of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railroad from Frankfort to Kokoma, some twenty-eight miles, where it will meet another important railway centre, opening one more market for coal and produce. The work of grading is to be begun immediately. This is an important step toward the great Northern trunk lines at Toledo and Detroit.

A very important move has just been made at the southwest end of the road. The Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad some time since built an excellent extension of the road from Terre Haute to Rockville, twenty-three miles, but it has not been profitable for lack of connections North and East. Recently the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railroad has leased this road to Terre Haute, which gives it a fine, large city as its Southwestern terminus, and a very fine St. Louis connection over the Vandalia route. This is a very important step, and is in the line of still larger success. Under the able management of Messrs. Cutler and Dawes, the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and Southwestern Railroad is becoming an important road in Indiana, and a safe investment.—*New York Evangelist.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD BONDS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30 GOLD BONDS are issued in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000 Coupon, and \$100 to \$10,000 Registered, have 30 years to run, bear interest 7 per cent. in gold, and are exempt from United States tax to the holder.

They are secured by a First and only Mortgage upon the Railroad, its franchises, earnings, and all the lands and property possessed by the company.

These bonds are now selling at par and accrued interest in currency, and, with their ample security and high rate of interest, we believe there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. They furnish to the public an investment security which combines the ready negotiability, the convenience and high credit of a first-class Railroad Bond, with the solidity and safety of a Real Estate Mortgage on land worth at least twice the amount loaned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in gold. Interest at eight (8) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, Coupon or Registered.

Price, 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from May 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., }
32 Wall street, N. Y. }

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,

11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAID.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
New York & Harlem.	4 free.	July 1.	June 20 to July 2.
New York & Harlem pref.	4 free.	July 1.	June 20 to July 2.
New York & New Haven.	\$5	July 1.	June 3 to July 4.
New York & New Haven scrip.	\$2 50	July 1.	June 3 to July 4.
Chicago & Northwestern pref.	3½	June 27.	June 15 to June 29.
Morris & Essex	3½	July 1.	June 8 to July 1.
Miscellaneous.			
New York Produce Exchange Co., upon the surrender of the certificates	150	June 1.	
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.	3	June 17.	

FRIDAY EVENING, June 7, 1872.

The Money Market.—The condition of monetary affairs has remained throughout the week, much the same that we reported it in our last. There has been no variation in the easy rates on call loans, and for prime commercial paper the tendency has been to lower prices. The last statement of our associated city banks showed a further increase in the legal tender line, and a net gain of \$1,835,400 in the excess of reserves above the 25 per cent. legal requirement. There was also a considerable increase in deposits, and there seems to be a general impression that the flow of currency will continue to be towards this city, so that there is a prospect of continued ease in money, and possibly of an excessive supply of loanable funds as great as that of last year. The usual rates on call loans with the stock brokers continue to be 5 @ 6 per cent., while government bond dealers are generally supplied at 4 per cent.

The cable reports an increase of £935,000 this week in the bullion of the Bank of England and the discount rate unchanged. The specie in Bank of France has increased 3,500,000 francs.

In the last bank statement, June 1, total liabilities stood at \$253,592,900, and the total reserve at \$75,049,300, being \$1,651,075 in excess of 25 per cent. of the liabilities.

The following statement shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1871 and 1870:

	May 25.	June 1.	Differences.	1871.	1870.
Loans and dis.	\$283,611,100	\$284,674,800	Inc. \$1,063,700	\$291,802,348	\$279,500,000
Overdrafts.	3,832,388	21,948,000	Inc. 560,300	13,790,880	32,900,000
Circulation.	27,515,300	27,522,000	Dec. 28,300	20,968,723	33,100,000
Net deposits.	22,454,800	226,076,900	Inc. 3,616,100	241,283,515	226,200,000
Legal tenders.	51,607,100	53,780,500	Inc. 2,173,400	70,900,393	61,300,000

The returns of the National Banks of the United States, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, April 19, 1872, show the following total of resources and liabilities as compared with previous periods:

	RESOURCES.	Apr. 19, '72.	Feb. 27, '72.	Dec. 16, '71.
Loans and discounts.	\$911,069,414	\$835,211,435	\$814,394,586	
Overdrafts.	5,832,388	3,731,353	4,008,981	
United States bonds to secure circulation.	574,428,450	570,674,700	566,590,300	
United States bonds to secure deposits.	15,169,000	15,820,000	22,985,120	
United States bonds and securities on hand.	15,232,100	21,242,330	17,644,400	
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.	21,528,914	22,166,659	22,582,757	
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents.	82,120,017	89,149,718	77,896,538	
Due from other National Banks.	56,697,592	38,240,219	46,309,199	
Due from State Banks and Bankers.	12,289,716	12,287,579	13,042,791	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.	30,829,271	30,637,670	30,064,000	
Current expenses.	7,026,041	6,263,961	7,322,500	
Premiums.	6,544,279	6,308,321	5,556,000	
Checks and other cash items.	12,461,171	12,112,915	13,285,546	
Exchanges for Clearing House.	114,156,266	53,154,319	114,538,550	
Bills of other National Banks.	18,415,652	15,475,199	13,000,211	
Bills of State Banks.	49,180	56,888	66,967	
Fractional Currency.	2,143,249	2,576,371	2,986,232	
Specie.	24,733,899	25,447,353	29,565,098	
Legal Tender Notes.	163,301,435	94,736,357	91,891,474	
Clearing House Certificates.	13,579,000	16,195,000	16,633,025	
Three Per Cent Certificates.	4,210,000	5,740,000	6,666,000	
Total.	\$1,748,652,213	\$1,717,901,060	\$1,714,287,181	

	LIABILITIES.	Apr. 19, '72.	Feb. 27, '72.	Dec. 16, '71.
Capital stock.	\$467,924,315	\$473,889,834	\$459,975,886	
Surplus fund.	101,312,223	103,739,532	101,567,153	
Undivided profits.	46,428,500	43,193,000	45,504,333	
National Bank Notes outstanding.	325,305,732	321,413,275	315,045,841	
State Bank Notes outstanding.	1,763,885	1,830,563	1,886,538	
Dividends unpaid.	1,591,914	1,457,716	1,388,427	
Individual deposits.	62,775,265	593,62,300	596,09,948	
United States deposits.	6,355,722	6,914,227	14,567,200	
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers.	3,416,371	4,839,722	5,353,544	
Due to National Banks.	128,755,761	128,830,660	118,667,814	
Due to State Banks and Bankers.	35,005,127	39,072,295	38,082,611	
Notes and bills re-discounted.	4,075,622	3,818,686	4,262,435	
Bills payable.	5,941,531	4,062,396	5,571,562	
Total.	\$1,748,652,213	\$1,717,901,060	\$1,714,287,181	

Number of Banks. 1,844 1,815 1,791

The supply of commercial paper offering has been materially increased by the lower rates at which it can now be sold. First-class borrowers were unwilling to come into the market when their paper could not be sold much better than 7½ or 8 per cent., but now when the choicest, or "gilt edged" paper can be negotiated at 6 per cent., the amount of paper is naturally increased.

United States Bonds.—The general course of Government bonds has been towards firmness, and prices at the close this evening show an advance of ¼ @ ½ of one per cent. over the closing prices in our last report.

The actual strength of Governments has been well shown during the late Treaty discussions, as the utmost effect upon the market, even when prospects of a settlement seemed least favorable, were not more than sufficient to check the advance in prices,

BANKS.	BALANCE AMOUNT OF					
	Loans and Capital Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Tenders.	
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$11,830,000	\$2,070,600	\$564,000	\$10,695,500	\$1,188,000
Manufacturers Co.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	302,600	1,000,000	2,302,600	2,832,000
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	2,387,000	500,000	371,400	2,558,400	2,831,000
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	3,964,500	942,600	493,700	4,248,800	4,282,000
Union.....	1,500,000	4,711,300	924,100	174,800	3,571,900	4,055,000
America.....	3,000,000	7,926,400	1,021,800	1,300,000	5,511,600	1,400,000
City.....	2,000,000	2,960,000	500,000	310,400	2,649,600	2,830,000
City.....	1,000,000	5,299,300	827,400	—	3,780,600	328,000
Traders'.....	1,000,000	3,691,600	234,600	772,100	1,680,900	493,000
Fulton.....	625,000	1,847,300	157,100	—	1,459,200	760,000
Commerce.....	1,000,000	1,812,000	146,000	—	1,466,000	790,000
Merchants Exchange.....	1,235,000	3,177,600	176,100	419,800	2,661,800	2,985,000
Gallatin, National.....	1,000,000	3,648,300	315,900	1,841,000	1,772,200	356,000
Butchers & Drovers'.....	800,000	2,665,300	—	251,200	1,996,500	552,000
Mechanics and Traders.....	2,000,000	2,693,100	95,800	—	2,597,300	2,830,000
Greenwich.....	200,000	1,484,700	—	—	920,900	1,464,000
Leather Manuf.....	500,000	3,825,500	334,500	257,500	2,306,100	638,000
Seventh Ward.....	500,000	1,191,300	—	—	792,600	1,160,000
State New York.....	250,000	2,511,000	81,900	333,900	2,395,200	2,830,000
American Exchange.....	500,000	9,940,000	46,900	3,825,000	5,385,200	1,697,000
Commerce.....	10,000,000	21,869,300	277,300	3,229,400	6,159,000	7,811,000
Broadway.....	1,000,000	9,839,900	1,007,200	900,000	9,727,000	1,821,000

Pacific.....	422,700	1,793,400	12,900	1,456,200	348,900
Republic.....	2,000,000	1,963,000	1,179,400	3,971,000	790,400
Chatham.....	450,000	2,343,600	190,700	129,600	681,300
People's.....	1,000,000	3,730,000	5,700	3,724,300	1,000,000
North America.....	1,000,000	3,453,800	253,900	3,199,900	653,900
Hanover.....	1,000,000	2,472,100	129,500	2,342,600	830,700
Irving.....	500,000	2,090,000	6,100	1,983,900	566,000
Metropolitan.....	4,000,000	10,013,000	350,000	9,663,000	4,000,000
Citizens.....	400,000	1,435,300	8,700	1,326,600	390,700
Nassau.....	1,000,000	2,004,800	35,500	1,969,300	291,800
Market.....	1,000,000	2,047,300	14,700	1,932,600	154,200
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,066,400	328,300	1,738,100	428,300
Shoe and Leather.....	1,000,000	3,548,100	123,300	3,424,800	723,300
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,717,760	157,800	2,560,000	176,000
Continental.....	2,000,000	4,051,400	307,300	3,744,100	785,000
Commonwealth.....	750,000	1,588,800	140,700	1,448,100	340,700
Oriental.....	300,000	1,217,300	5,200	1,212,100	301,100
Marine.....	400,000	2,043,500	145,300	1,898,200	545,300
Atlantic.....	300,000	938,600	20,300	918,300	195,100
Importers and Traders.....	1,500,000	12,007,400	85,000	11,922,400	3,247,500
Park.....	2,000,000	17,759,600	849,400	16,910,200	4,574,000
Mechanics' Banking Ass.....	500,000	1,365,500	60,000	1,305,500	392,600
Grocers'.....	300,000	756,800	5,100	751,700	121,700
North River.....	400,000	1,118,800	17,000	1,091,800	186,400
East River.....	350,000	1,127,600	5,900	1,121,700	225,400
Manufacturers & Mer.....	500,000	1,527,400	41,300	1,486,100	324,600
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	21,969,700	2,508,800	19,460,900	5,508,800
Central National.....	3,000,000	10,075,000	495,000	9,580,000	2,777,000
Second National.....	300,000	1,597,000	28,000	1,569,000	422,500
First National.....	1,500,000	6,408,000	275,600	6,132,400	1,397,000
Third National.....	500,000	4,891,300	706,400	4,184,900	1,162,800
New York N. Exchange.....	1,200,000	1,166,000	174,300	991,700	1,162,800
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	2,381,200	339,100	2,042,100	819,600
Bowery National.....	250,000	1,181,000	2,500	1,178,500	238,000
New York County.....	200,000	1,181,000	150,000	1,031,000	230,000
German American.....	1,000,000	4,110,000	165,800	3,944,200	580,000
Dry Goods.....	1,000,000	1,980,400	4,400	1,976,000	302,300
Total.....	84,620,200	284,674,800	21,266,800	275,222,000	53,785,500

* No report—same as last week.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows

Loans.....	Inc.	\$1,073,700	Net Deposits.....	Inc.	\$3,616,100
Specie.....	Inc.	560,200	Legal Tenders.....	Inc.	2,134,900
Circulation.....	Dec.	23,300			

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
March 2.....	282,280,100	18,833,600	28,154,400	210,472,800	4,770,400	656,572,700
March 9.....	281,342,400	19,186,300	28,122,000	210,383,000	4,560,900	656,586,098
March 16.....	279,868,900	19,604,400	28,096,000	209,049,900	4,517,800	656,586,098
March 23.....	277,761,500	19,436,600	28,018,800	208,717,000	4,218,300	712,767,546
March 30.....	276,767,400	19,384,700	28,019,400	208,058,000	4,149,700	658,840,254
April 6.....	278,483,400	19,744,100	28,014,700	201,068,500	3,866,200	658,819,111
April 13.....	274,334,300	19,353,000	27,857,000	198,267,100	3,628,500	658,819,111
April 20.....	273,050,600	18,278,400	27,911,500	195,630,700	3,909,300	723,100,545
April 27.....	271,925,500	18,112,500	27,840,000	193,159,100	4,527,400	700,638,548
May 4.....	280,284,900	18,325,400	27,809,800	211,638,400	4,407,400	742,925,549
May 11.....	282,033,000	20,055,100	27,714,200	217,267,500	4,730,600	742,925,549
May 18.....	285,713,600	20,309,800	27,638,400	219,267,600	4,805,800	715,439,570
May 25.....	283,601,100	20,708,600	27,545,300	222,454,800	5,107,100	740,300,013
June 1.....	284,674,800	21,266,800	27,522,000	226,070,900	53,380,500	626,459,261

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday June 3, 1872:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,572,600	\$36,000	\$116,900	\$422,300	\$435,500
Atlas.....	1,500,000	2,719,200	79,700	77,600	702,100	700,300
Blackstone.....	1,500,000	8,642,600	8,300	317,300	1,653,900	786,700
Boston.....	3,000,000	1,147,000	2,300	185,700	570,700	570,700
Boylston.....	500,000	1,528,300	21,500	263,400	75,300	439,900
Broadway.....	200,000	524,800	55,300	315,500	174,300	174,300
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,309,000	28,000	210,000	670,700	753,500
Continental.....	1,000,000	1,357,900	3,000	130,000	1,054,100	825,300
Flint.....	1,000,000	2,596,100	33,500	235,300	913,900	792,900
Everett.....	200,000	713,700	800	60,000	454,700	116,500
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	2,526,800	107,600	135,900	1,187,900	545,500
Freeman's.....	1,000,000	2,642,900	31,400	236,700	611,500	334,400
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,384,900	241,300	1,227,800	352,900	352,900
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,640,700	91,200	26,300	831,600	242,800
Howard.....	1,000,000	2,212,400	56,200	131,800	753,300	455,000
Market.....	800,000	1,427,100	5,500	90,700	825,400	352,900
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,789,300	13,500	194,900	847,200	421,100
Maverick.....	400,000	866,800	14,700	56,100	345,100	239,200
Mercantile.....	3,000,000	5,295,900	152,800	971,800	4,834,900	1,283,300
Mount Vernon.....	200,000	642,900	31,400	26,300	390,000	175,300
New England.....	1,000,000	2,347,500	54,100	337,300	716,300	779,400
North.....	1,000,000	3,022,300	60,200	185,100	1,305,900	717,400
Old Boston.....	900,000	1,994,500	142,600	215,300	1,180,900	858,200
Shawmut.....	1,000,000	1,329,600	14,300	347,100	792,300	590,600
Shoe & Leather.....	1,000,000	2,686,900	60,800	211,500	1,033,200	599,000
State.....	2,000,000	3,715,000	23,800	381,300	1,105,100	993,500
Suffolk.....	1,500,000	3,232,900	94,900	210,300	1,032,900	723,400
Traders.....	600,000	1,296,500	19,000	135,600	1,054,100	825,300
Tremont.....	2,400,000	3,176,900	204,200	299,100	870,800	667,800
Washington.....	750,000	1,846,800	26,500	102,300	537,400	590,900
First.....	1,000,000	4,035,500	1,900	577,100	1,221,300	785,000
Second (Grant).....	1,000,000	1,717,400	229,700	423,800	721,800	523,000
Third.....	300,000	1,151,600	60,500	56,700	963,400	174,500
Bank of Commerce.....	2,000,000	4,400,300	4,100	817,000	1,943,400	767,800
Bank of N. America.....	1,000,000	1,966,900	2,400	530,700	609,600	585,900
Bk of Redemption.....	1,000,000	2,991,400	18,000	731,100	1,616,600	1,000,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,500,000	2,955,300	75,000	121,600	903,600	791,200
City.....	1,000,000	1,602,600	21,800	117,900	459,300	442,300
Eagle.....	1,000,000	1,912,400	4,400	145,100	721,300	544,900
Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,554,100	55,400	106,200	996,300	791,200
Hide & Leather.....	1,500,000	3,158,900	1,200	136,900	1,075,300	786,400
Revere.....	2,000,000	4,375,300	65,600	372,800	2,309,400	745,000
Security.....	300,000	740,600	49,200	39,300	541,800	150,000
Union.....	1,000,000	2,352,300	125,500	99,700	1,129,100	754,200
Webster.....	1,500,000	2,377,800	2,300	173,700	964,900	492,000
Commonwealth.....	500,000	1,881,400	150,000	64,000	1,226,200	250,000
Total.....	\$48,050,000	\$115,567,100	\$2,244,300	\$10,470,600	\$48,585,600	\$25,634,300

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Loans.....	Increase	\$1,017,100	Deposits.....	Increase	\$435,100
Specie.....	Decrease	289,300	Circulation.....	Decrease	55,300
Legal Tenders.....	Increase	207,600			

The following are comparative totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
May 6.....	114,431,200	3,255,600	7,609,300	47,371,000	25,808,600
May 13.....	113,422,300	3,235,300	8,765,500	47,221,300	25,910,900
May 20.....	114,233,000	2,999,300	9,569,600	48,268,600	25,768,900
May 27.....	114,550,100	2,344,100	10,268,000	48,440,500	25,709,500
June 3.....	115,567,100	2,244,300	10,470,600	49,559,600	25,634,300

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, June 3, 1872:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,500,000	\$3,149,000	\$54,000	\$1,131,000	\$3,813,000	\$1,000,000
North America.....	1,000,000	4,066,000	5,940	596,112	2,721,202	786,900
Farmers and Merch.....	2,000,000	5,489,500	30,500	1,309,900	2,852,500	1,000,000
Commercial.....	810,000	2,379,000	3,000	1,392,000	2,704,000	609,000
Mechanics.....	800,000	2,537,000	1,325	506,000	2,055,000	470,500
Bank N. Liberties.....	500,000	2,546,000	1,000	760,000	2,584,000	452,000
Southwark.....	250,000	2,084,200	4,005	635,400	1,852,500	340,000
Kensington.....	250,000	1,086,043	7,000	281,000	895,778	224,897
Penn.....	500,000	1,546,935	7,000	139,333	988,276	172,850
Western.....	1,400,000	2,777,275	944	212,156	1,418,267	174,915
Manufacturers.....	1,000,000	2,084,200	4,005	635,400	1,852,500	340,000
Bank of Commerce.....	250,000	804,899	2,011	288,669	667,963	211,083
Girard.....	1,000,000	4,047,600	18,000	1,944,000	4,511,000	595,000

Tradesmen's.....	200,000	1,623,886	5,358	336,123	1,134,676	180,174
Consolidation.....	300,000	1,138,129	2,663	219,688	777,361	270,000
City.....	400,000	1,496,258	2,663	341,537	1,054,669	357,440
Commonwealth.....	800,000	736,515	2,663	108,733	627,782	217,825
Corn Exchange.....	500,000	2,004,000	2,663	406,300	1,597,600	450,000
Union.....	300,000	1,235,300	10,000	148,000	1,087,300	244,000
First.....	1,000,000	3,915,300	10,000	948,000	3,817,300	244,000
Second.....	300,000	1,083,000	10,000	230,000	853,000	244,000
Sixth.....	150,000	555,000	.....	127,000	1,080,500	281,538
Seventh.....	500,000	850,000	.....	175,000	675,000	219,000
Eighth.....	275,000	1,029,000	.....	230,000	697,000	219,000
Central.....	750,000	4,150,000	.....	1,031,300	804,300	241,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	2,153,000	.....	245,000	1,111,000	575,000
Security.....	250,000	605,000	.....	80,000	245,000	150,000
Total.....	\$16,238,000	\$57,263,669	\$144,106	\$14,373,283	\$37,308,161	\$11,999,000

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS
The most active stocks and bonds are quoted on a previous page. In New York, prices represent the per cent value, while in the par may be. "Southern Securities," (except states), and N. Y. "Local Securities" are quoted in separate lists.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
NEW YORK. (U. S. Bonds quoted before.)				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.			
State Bonds.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.			
Tennessee 6s, old.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		Peninsula 1st Mort., conv.	100 1/2	100 3/4		Harlem.....	121 1/2	122		Phila. & Sunbury 7s, 1877.....	99 1/2	100	
do do new bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		Cleve. & Pitts., Consol. S. F. d.	94	96 1/2		do pref.....	121 1/2	122		Phil. & Sunbury 1st M. 6s, 1881.....	102 1/2	103	
do do registered old.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		do do 2d Mort.....	94	96 1/2		Hartford & N. Haven.....	121 1/2	122		Westch. & Bal. 1st M. 6s, 1881.....	102 1/2	103	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		do do 4th Mort.....	94	96 1/2		Illinois Central.....	121 1/2	122		do do 2d M. 6s, 1878.....	102 1/2	103	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		Chic. & Alton Sinking Fund.....	106 1/2	106 3/4		Joliet & Chicago.....	121 1/2	122		West Jersey 6s, 1883.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		do do 1st Mortgage.....	106 1/2	106 3/4		Long Island.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 1st M. 6s, 1881.....	102 1/2	103	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		do do Income.....	106 1/2	106 3/4		Marietta & Cin. 1st preferred.....	121 1/2	122		Ches. & Delaw. 1st M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
Georgia 6s, old.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		Ohio & Miss. 1st Mortgage.....	106 1/2	106 3/4		Morris & Essex.....	121 1/2	122		Delaware Div., 1st M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do new bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		do do Consolidated.....	106 1/2	106 3/4		New Jersey.....	121 1/2	122		Lehigh Navigation, 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		New York & New Haven.....	121 1/2	122		do Loan of 1884, 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		N. Y. Prov. & Bost (Stonington).....	121 1/2	122		do Loan of 1897, 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		Ohio & Mississippi, preferred.....	121 1/2	122		do Gold Loan of 1897, 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		Penn. & N. Y. 1st M. 6s, 1881.....	121 1/2	122		do Convert. of 1897, 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
North Carolina 6s, old.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M. 6s.....	121 1/2	122		Morris, 1st M. 6s, 1876.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		do do special.....	121 1/2	122		do Bond Loan, S. F. 7s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		Rensselaer & Saratoga.....	121 1/2	122		Schuylkill Nav., 1st M. 6s, 1872.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Watertown & Ogdens.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 2d M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do Improv. 6s, 1870.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
South Carolina 6s, old.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		Camden & Amboy stock.....	126 1/2	127	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do preferred stock.....	126 1/2	127	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		Elmira & Williamsport.....	126 1/2	127	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		Elmira & Williamsport pref. 8s.....	126 1/2	127	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		Lehigh Valley (ex d.).....	126 1/2	127	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		Little Schuylkill.....	126 1/2	127	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven.....	126 1/2	127	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 1st M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 2d M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 3d M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 4th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 5th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 6th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 7th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 8th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 9th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 10th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 11th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 12th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 13th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 14th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 15th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 16th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 17th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 18th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 19th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 20th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 21st M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 22nd M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 23rd M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 24th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 25th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 26th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 27th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 28th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 29th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 30th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 31st M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 32nd M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 33rd M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 34th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 35th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1887.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 36th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do consol. bonds.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 37th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do deferred.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 38th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	
do do do 1886.....	72 3/4	73 1/4		St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M. 6s.....	107 1/2	107 3/4		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.....	121 1/2	122		do do do 39th M. 6s, 1881.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.									
COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDENDS.		PRICE.					
Marked thus (*) are not National.	Par Amount.	Periods.	1870	1871	Last Paid.	Bid.	Askd		
America*	200 3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	153	154 1/2		
American	100 500,000	J. & J.	8	8	May, '72, .4	114 1/2	115		
American Exchange.	100 5,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May, '72, .4	114 1/2	115		
Atlantic.	75 300,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100		
Bowery.	25 250,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '68, .15	160	175		
Broadway	25 1,000,000	J. & J.	24	24	Jan., '72, .12	270	300		
Bull's Head*	25 200,000	Q. & J.	30	30	Apr., '72, .4	230	250		
Butchers & Drovers.	25 800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	145	150		
Central.	25 3,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	104	105		
Chatham.	25 450,000	J. & J.	16	12	Jan., '72, .6	150	170		
Chemical.	100 300,000	ev. 2 mos	36	36	May, '72, .10	100 1/2	100 1/2		
Citizens*	25 400,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	135	136		
City.	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	20	20	May, '72, .10	245	260		
Commerce.	100 10,000,000	J. & J.	10	9	Jan., '72, .4	119	120		
Commonwealth.	100 750,000	J. & J.	7	6	July, '71, .82	84	84		
Continental.	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	95 1/2	96		
Corn Exchange*	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb., '72, .5	128 1/2	129		
Current.	100 100,000	Q. & J.	16	16	Apr., '72, .4	100	100		
East Goods*	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	135	136		
East River.	25 350,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	114 1/2	115		
Eleventh Ward*	25 200,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100		
Fifth.	100 150,000	Q. & J.	10	10	Apr., '72, .4	100	100		
First.	100 500,000	Q. & J.	14	30	Apr., '72, .5	201	201		
Fourth.	100 5,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	May, '72, .4	114	114		
Fulton.	30 300,000	J. & J.	10	10	May, '72, .5	155	155		
German American.	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb., '72, .4	110	110		
Germania.	100 200,000	M. & N.	7	7	Nov., '71, .83	120	120		
Greech*	25 200,000	M. & N.	30	30	May, '72, .10	225	225		
Grocers.	100 300,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	104	114		
Hanover.	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	105	105 1/2		
Harlem.	100 500,000	F. & A.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	168	168		
Importers & Traders.	100 1,500,000	J. & J.	12	6	Jan., '72, .6	128	128		
Irvine.	100 100,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100		
Manufacturers & Build.	100 100,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	125	125		
Leather Manufact.	100 600,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .5	155 1/2	156		
Manhattan.	100 2,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb., '72, .5	155 1/2	156		
Mech. & Merchants*	50 500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100		
Marine.	100 400,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .3	165	168		
Market.	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	125	125 1/2		
Mechanics.	25 2,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	137	137		
Mech. Bkgr Assn.	50 500,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72, .5	125	125		
Mechanics & Traders.	25 600,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72, .5	125	125		
Mercantile.	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72, .5	130	130		
Merchants.	50 3,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	118	120		
Merchants' Ex.	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .5	96	96		
Metropolis.	100 500,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	137	137		
Metropolitan.	100 4,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	198	198		
Murray Hill.	100 25,000	A. & O.	8	8	Apr., '72, .4	100	100		
Mutual.	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May, '72, .5	103	103		
Nassau.	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	Apr., '72, .4	118	118		
National Gallatin.	50 1,500,000	A. & O.	8	8	Apr., '72, .5	135	137		
New York.	100 3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	135	137		
New York County.	100 300,000	J. & J.	16	16	Jan., '72, .5	101	101		
N. Y. Nat. Exchange.	100 500,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .3	109	109		
N. Y. Gold Exchange.	100 500,000	J. & J.	10	9	Jan., '72, .4	113	114		
Ninth.	100 1,500,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	105 1/2	105 1/2		
North America.	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .3	96	96		
North River.	100 400,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .5	160	160		
Oriental.	25 300,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	180	180		
Pacific.	50 200,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	159	160		
Park.	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	159	160		
Peoples.	25 425,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	145	145		
Phenix.	30 1,800,000	J. & J.	8	7	Jan., '72, .3	104	105		
Republic.	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	9	8	Jan., '72, .3	105	107		
Security.	100 500,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '71, .3	102 1/2	102 1/2		
St. Nicholas.	200 1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb., '72, .5	114 1/2	115		
Seventh Ward.	100 500,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	102 1/2	102 1/2		
Second.	100 300,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	102 1/2	102 1/2		
Shoe and Leather.	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	150	155		
Sixth.	100 200,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '71, .6	109	112		
State of New York.	100 2,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May, '72, .4	109	112		
Tenth.	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .4	109	112		
Third.	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .4	109	112		
Tradesmen's.	40 1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	152	153 1/2		
Union.	50 1,500,000	M. & N.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	153 1/2	153 1/2		
West Side.	100 300,000	M. & N.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	153 1/2	153 1/2		

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

(Quotations by Charles Ots, 9 New street and 74 Broadway.)

Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	25 2,000,000	Q. & F.	20	20	May, '72, .5	240	240
Citizens' Gas Co. (B'klyn.)	20 1,200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	230	230
do certificates.	20 1,200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	230	230
Harlem.	50 1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb., '72, .5	180	180
Jersey City & Hoboken.	20 386,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	211	211
Manhattan.	50 4,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	211	211
do bonds.	100 2,800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	211	211
Metropolitan.	100 2,800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	211	211
do certificates.	100 2,800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	211	211
Mutual, N. Y.	100 5,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	211	211
Nassau, Brooklyn.	25 1,000,000	M. & N.	7	7	Sept., '71, .3	100	100
do scrip.	25 500,000	M. & N.	7	7	Sept., '71, .3	100	100
New York.	100 4,000,000	M. & N.	7	7	Sept., '71, .3	100	100
People's (Brooklyn).	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	7	7	Sept., '71, .3	100	100
do bonds.	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	7	7	Sept., '71, .3	100	100
Westchester County.	50 40,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	190	190
Williamsburg.	50 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	190	190
do scrip.	50 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	190	190

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry—stock	100	900,000	7	J. & J.	1880		75
1st mortgage		600,000		J. & J.	1880		75
Broadway & Seventh Ave—stock.	100	2,100,000	7	J. & J.	1871		75
1st mortgage		1,600,000		J. & J.	1864		75
Brooklyn City—stock	50	1,500,000	7	Q	1872	225	100
1st mortgage		800,000		J. & J.	1872	100	100
B'klyn. Prospect Pk & Flatb—stock	50	250,000					100
1st mortgage		300,000		M. & N.	1878		130
Broadway (Brooklyn)—stock	100	300,000		J. & J.		100	130
1st mortgage		200,000		J. & J.			80
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt—stock.	100	80,000					
1st mortgage				J. & J.		75	
Brooklyn & Jamaica—stock	100	700,000	7				
1st mortgage		500,000		A. & O.	1881		
2d do		100,000	7	A. & O.	1884		
3rd do		164,000	7	J. & J.	1885		
4th do		38,000	7	J. & J.			
Central Pk. N. & E. River—stock	100	1,100,000	7				
1st mortgage		626,000		F. & A.	1882		
Coney Island & Brooklyn—stock	100	500,000					
1st mortgage		254,000		J. & J.			
Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery—stock	100	1,200,000	7			50	
1st mortgage		700,000		M. & S.	1874-76	92	
Eighth Avenue—stock	100	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	1871		170
1st mortgage		600,000		J. & J.	1871		100
42d St. & Grand St Ferry—stock.	100	750,000	6	M. & S.	1872	110	
1st mortgage		200,000	7	A. & O.	1873		
Grand Street & Newtown—stock	20	797,000				75	7
1st mortgage		167,000	7	J. & J.			
Second Avenue—stock.	50	800,000	7	A. & O.	1872	90	
1st mortgage		350,000	7	J. & D.	1877		80
2d mortgage		150,000	7	J. & D.	1878		80
3d mortgage		150,000	7	A. & O.	1885		80
Cons. Convertible		315,000	7	M. & N.	1888	80	80
Sixth Avenue—stock	100	1,500,000	6	M. & N.	1872	140	100
1st mortgage		750,000			1880		
Third Avenue—stock	100	1,750,000	7	Q. & F.	1872	190	100
1st mortgage		1,800,000	7	J. & J.	1890	190	100
Williamsburg & Flatbush—stock		900,000					
1st mortgage		325,000	7	M. & S.			

The Railway Monitor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD FINANCES.

EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on preceding pages.
2. Government Securities, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month.
3. City Bonds, and Bank, Insurance, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, with quotations, will usually be published the first three weeks of each month, on the page immediately preceding this.
4. The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of a supplement, which will be neatly stitched in with the regular edition; THE CHRONICLE containing this supplement will be printed in sufficient numbers to supply regular subscribers only. Single copies without the supplement sold as usual.

INVESTMENTS—NEW RAILROAD LOANS.

Among the new loans which have not recently been noticed in this column, the Northern Pacific is one of the most prominent. The history and general circumstances of this important enterprise, under the financial direction of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., are pretty well known to our readers, and we have now to refer only to the present condition of the work and its onward progress. Trains are running from Duluth to Fargo on Red River, 255 miles, and work is now being pushed on 200 miles more, the company expecting to complete 260 miles, to the Missouri River, during this year. The route through Montana has been filed, and the Commissioner of the General Land Grant Office has accordingly ordered the lands to be withdrawn from the market. The road enters the territory at or near the intersection of the forty-seventh parallel with the eastern boundary, thence south easterly, following the Yellow Stone River to the Bozeman divide, over which it passes; thence north of Bozeman City and Hamilton down to Gallatin, crossing the Gallatin River at Gallatin City; thence up the Jefferson River to Big Hole, and following that stream for a short distance; thence through the Deer Lodge Pass; thence down the Deer Lodge, Hell Gate, and Missouri Rivers; thence southwesterly, leaving the territory on the north side of Clark's Fork of the Columbia, about twelve or fifteen miles north of the intersection of the forty-eighth parallel with the boundary of the territory. On the western end of the road a section of 25 miles is in operation, and 40 miles under construction, which will be completed this summer. This will connect the Columbia River at Kalama with Puget Sound.

The Houston and Texas Central is one of the leading Southern railroad enterprises, inviting the attention of capitalists in our market, and is particularly prominent from the high character and financial standing of the New York men who are engaged in it. During the year ending April 30 the main line of the road was extended from Groesbeck northward sixty-five miles, the Western branch completed from Giddings to Austin, fifty-eight miles, and the branch known as the Waco and Northwestern road completed from Bremond to Marlin, eighteen miles, making a total of one hundred and forty-one miles of road. There is graded and ready for the rails thirty miles more of the main line, extending to Dallas, and parties are locating the line from Dallas to the Red River.

The earnings of the road on the portion already completed are unusually large, and when it is finished throughout and becomes a portion of the continuous railroad line to St. Louis, its business must necessarily be greatly increased. Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son report a satisfactory sale of the 7 per cent gold bonds, of which some \$6,000,000 are already placed. The lands of the company (10,240 acres per mile) are also being taken up by purchasers for settlement.

The Wallkill Valley Railroad, which merits special attention as an enterprise within New York State, is to be completed and running to Kingston, 35 miles, this month. At Kingston it joins the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, the business of which will naturally come over this road to New York. The rolling stock used by the Wallkill Valley is hired of the Erie.

Mr. F. S. McKinstry, who has been President of the Company since its projection, and under whose management it has been nearly completed, retired from the presidency on May 25, and is succeeded by Hon. Thomas Cornell, of Kingston, N. Y., who has been long and favorably known in connection with the steamboat interest of the Hudson River. The seven per cent gold bonds of the company are reported by Messrs. Mead & Clark, the financial agents, as nearly all sold.

The Debt of South Carolina.—State of South Carolina, Executive Department, Columbia, June 1, 1872.—To the Editors of the Evening Post: In your issue of the 27th instant you publish, for the general information of the public, a letter from this office to Messrs. Webb & Heustis, of your city, in relation to the prospects for the renewal of interest payments on the bonded debt of this State. The month stated when the payments would be made is that of January, 1873, instead of July, 1873.

This is either a typographical error or Messrs. Webb & Heustis have wilfully perverted the letter to suit their own special purposes.

The taxes are not collected in this State until November, 1872,

and therefore no payments can be expected to be made for interest before the month of January following. The Legislature made no provision for the payment of the July interest.

Letters of the same import and bearing as that addressed to Messrs. Webb & Heustis have been sent to C. B. Raymond, Esq., post-office box 2,254. A. P. Conklin, 238 Bowery; and many others in your city.

Trusting you will give this communication equal publicity with that furnished you by Messrs. Webb & Heustis, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

H. NOAH, Private Secretary.

Fraudulent Texan Bonds.—The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange have issued the announcement that the committee are informed that forty-three bonds of the State of Texas are claimed to have been fraudulently obtained from the State: 10's of 1876, No. 133 to 150, inclusive; 10's of 1876, No. 238 to 250, inclusive; 10's of 1876, No. 379 to 385, inclusive—dated July 1, 1871, each \$1,000. And that the Governor has issued notice that payment will be refused. Said bonds are not a good delivery since May 30th.

South & North Alabama.—The Montgomery Advertiser says: "Work on this road is now being very rapidly prosecuted, and those in charge are determined to put it through by September 1. There is now only a gap of 65 miles between the present termini on the north and south side of Sand Mountain. Twenty miles of this portion of the road is to be completed by June 1. No further work will be done on the Black Warrior bridge until the completion of the road to that point. The bridge has two abutments and two piers, and will be of the Fink truss pattern, 118 feet in length, and built of iron. The trestle approaches will be 600 feet in length."

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.—Annual report for the year 1871: The earnings and expenses for the year ending 31st December compared with the previous year are as follows:

Earnings.	1870.	1871.
From Passengers.....	\$695,224	\$681,460
" Mail.....	49,294	49,120
" Express.....	54,750	54,750
" Freight.....	1,760,073	1,954,217
Total.....	\$2,559,340	\$2,739,448
Expenses.....	1870.	1871.
Repairs of Roadway.....	\$535,502	\$582,386
" Machinery.....	449,326	512,779
Conducting Transportation.....	925,180	779,002
Totals.....	\$1,910,008	\$1,874,167
Net Earnings.....	\$649,331	\$865,280

There is a decrease in the earnings of the Passenger Trains of \$14,037 11, and an increase in the Freight of \$194,145 47.

The statement of disbursements includes for new work and improvements, \$119,203 37; showing the absolute earnings over operating expenses to be \$964,483 19.

This is the largest earnings in the history of your company, and would have been increased but for three causes:

1st. The unfortunate break-down of the Alabama and Chattanooga Road, which occurred in July, just as it was completed, and deprived us, to a great extent, of the business which we had the right to expect from that connection.

2d. The vigorous opposition between the New Orleans steamers and the New Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Road reducing the rates of Western freights to Mobile via New Orleans to a point that was unremunerative, and forcing us to retire.

3d. The freshet in May, which deprived us of ten days' earnings and involved an expense of thousands of dollars.

INTEREST PAYMENTS.

It is a source of great satisfaction that since the last meeting we have been able to meet the interest of 2d mortgage bonds, making a full resumption of interest payments on all your securities.

The debt due the State of Tennessee has been paid by the substitution of a similar amount of our bonds.

EXTENSION TO CAIRO.

Negotiations have been made with the Kentucky and Tennessee Railroad Company, by which that Company will build their road from a point opposite the city of Cairo to some point of intersection with your road, and lease it to this company in perpetuity. The early completion of this extension will place you in rail connection with the entire railroad system north of the Ohio river.

CONDITION OF ROAD AND PROPERTY.

The road and machinery is in better order than at any previous time, while its equipment is greater than ever before.

You will require more rolling stock in the autumn to meet the increase of business, and at some few points station houses are needed, for which arrangements are being made.

The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.—The annual meeting of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company was held recently in Augusta. The annual report shows the following: The gross and net incomes of the company from all sources were as follows:

Receipts from road operations.....	\$1,331,013	
Dividends on stock, interest and rent.....	39,008	\$1,373,020
Charged with railroad expenses and all expenditures on road account.....		925,781
Profits from road operations, dividends, etc.....		\$447,238
Charged with incidental expenses and salaries.....	13,410	
Charged with interest on bonds.....	50,977	
Charged with State tax.....	2,439	
Charged with circulation redeemed.....	5,137	71,865
Add net profits of bank.....		\$375,373
Net profits from all sources.....		\$11,991
		\$587,565

From these profits two dividends of \$4 per share have been paid, free of tax to the stockholders.	336,490	
United States tax.....	8,008	344,499
Carried to credit, profit and loss.....		\$42,865

The earnings of the road for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1872, were as follows:

From passenger receipts.....	\$368,638 39	
From freight receipts.....	940,045 29	
From mail receipts.....	25,325 64	
Gross earnings.....	\$1,334,012 32	

The operating expenses for the same period were:

For conducting transportation.....	\$219,932 53	
For motive power.....	257,041 50	
For maintenance of way.....	243,998 44	
For maintenance of cars.....	85,262 53	\$806,235 00

Receipts over and above ordinary expenses.....\$527,777 32

The receipts of the Macon and Augusta Railroad (operated temporarily by the Georgia Railroad) were \$94,130 and the expenditures \$120,031, showing a loss of \$25,901 for the year. This road requires considerable outlay for bridges, grading, etc., in order to place it in a "paying" condition.

As compared with the preceding year the report shows a decline of \$142,074 in freight and \$26,515 in passenger receipts. As the engines ran 60,297 miles more than in the previous year, there were more trains run, and the earnings show a want of return freights. The reduction in earnings is attributed to the falling off in the supply of cotton and a decline of prosperity in the South. These complaints are alleged to be common to all the Southern railroads.

The directors referred to the consideration of the stockholders a plan to endorse \$1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad, of which about forty miles are completed, receiving in return a controlling share of the stock. The bonds were finally endorsed, and the Port Royal Road will be completed.

Delaware Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the years ending December 31, 1870 and 1871, were as follows:

	1870.	1871.
From passengers.....	\$127,443 02	\$137,744 73
" freight.....	248,025 43	296,137 32
" mails, etc.....	8,394 15	7,548 76
Total.....	\$383,862 60	\$441,420 81
Operating expenses.....	323,188 27	326,051 41
Net earnings.....	\$60,674 33	\$114,769 40
Interest and dividends paid by lessees.....	101,617 36	130,647 41
Showing a loss of.....	\$40,943 03	\$5,878 01

The gain in the receipts, as compared with 1870, is \$57,558 21. The first three months of 1870 the lessees charged the cost as heretofore for operating the road; the last nine months they operated the road under the new agreement of 75 per cent of the gross earnings. The first three months the charges were \$102,004 60; the last nine months they were \$221,183 67—total, as above, \$323,188 27. At 75 per cent of gross earnings for the whole year the expenses would have been \$287,396 95. Operated at 75 per cent for the whole year the loss would have been only \$5,651 71.

The road has been well kept up and considerably improved during the past year. The balance sheet, December 31, 1871, shows the following valuations: Railroad, \$1,764,838; Smyrna Branch, \$29,999; Dorchester Branch, \$101,554; Townsend Branch, \$186,642; total, \$2,083,035.

Baltimore & Ohio—Pittsburgh & Connellsville.—The Baltimore Sun says: "At a meeting of the directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, held on the 18th ultimo, it was resolved, upon authority granted by Acts of the Legislatures of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia and Pennsylvania, to issue bonds, negotiable in Great Britain, for a loan amounting to two million pounds sterling, or nearly \$10,000,000 United States money. The bonds are to be in sums of \$100 each, and to bear 6 per cent interest from March 1st, 1872, and are payable in twenty years after that date, the interest to be paid semi-annually. The entire line of road of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, from Baltimore to Wheeling, including branches, is mortgaged for the payment of the bonds, and Messrs. John W. Garrett and John Hopkins, of Baltimore, and James Tinker, of New York, are named as trustees.

A similar mortgage, for one million pounds sterling, or nearly \$5,000,000 United States money, is given by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, and names Messrs. Robert T. Baldwin, Charles J. Baker and William Keyser trustees. This loan is to be in 5,000 bonds, of \$1,000 each, payable in thirty years from the 13th day of April, 1872, with 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, same as above. The amount of \$5,000,000 hereby provided for is made up of \$2,000,000 due the city of Baltimore, \$1,000,000 due the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, while the remaining \$2,000,000, which is the only really new loan, is to be used in laying double track, extending the equipment, etc., on the road.

Cincinnati & Baltimore Railroad.—CINCINNATI, June 3.—Passenger trains have commenced running into the city over the Cincinnati & Baltimore railroad, which is a new road just completed through Mill Creek Valley for the use of the Marietta & Cincinnati and Baltimore & Ohio railroads.

It is expected that the last rail will be laid on the Springfield & Cincinnati—generally known as the Dayton Short-Line railroad—by the middle of next week. This road also enters the city over the Cincinnati & Baltimore line.

Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, on the 15th ult., took charge of

the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville railroad, which it is to operate under a lease made some time since. This road, when completed, will make a very direct southern extension for the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.—The Pittsburgh Commercial states, after referring to the final decision by which this company is held liable to Allegheny county for \$265,000, that "in 1868 the Connellsville Railroad Company was indebted to the city of Baltimore for money loaned, about \$2,000,000, which was secured by a first mortgage. To enable the company to complete the road, the city retired her first lien and took a second permitting a new first mortgage of \$4,000,000 to precede her claim. This entitled her to a second mortgage, exclusively to secure her debt; but to enable the company to raise money to pay off floating debt and equip the road, she agreed to have the second mortgage enlarged so as to raise the amount needed and to receive of this enlarged second mortgage, bonds at par for the entire amount of her debt, funding the interest, so that the first payment will be made July 1, 1873. Allegheny county was asked to make a like settlement of her comparatively small claim, and the proposition has been accepted, under the advice of counsel.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1871:

Total earnings from all sources from January 1, 1871, to December 31, 1871.....	\$495,654 03
Total expenses for same time in operating, maintaining and improving canal.....	212,006 96
Showing net revenue for the year to be.....	\$283,547 07
Add amount in treasury January 1, 1871.....	81,913 62
Sum to be applied to the payment of overdue coupons and bonds of the first and second liens, as determined by the Court of Appeals.....	\$365,460 69
To the payment of the several bond and coupon accounts was applied the sum of.....	287,503 33
Balance in treasury January 1, 1872.....	77,877 36

The total earnings of the canal from 1st of January to 31st of May, 1872, were.....\$145,490 46

Total expenses for the same time.....100,650 09

Showing net earnings.....\$45,840 37

Add amount in treasury January, 1872, after making December payments.....77,877 36

The freightage on canal for the current year ending May 31st, 1872, compared with the preceding year shows the following results:

Descending freight for 1872.....	\$426,530 70
Descending freight for 1871.....	369,921 13
Increase.....	\$56,599 57
Ascending freight for 1872.....	35,295 85
Ascending freight for 1871.....	32,532 12
Increase.....	\$2,763 73

The ordinary expenses of the company for the same years, ending 31st May, 1871 and 1872, show the following results:

Repairs ordinary for 1871.....	\$95,051 30
Repairs ordinary for 1872.....	83,566 28
Decrease.....	\$11,485 12
Repairs extraordinary for 1872.....	56,544 21
Repairs extraordinary for 1871.....	44,315 51
Increase.....	\$14,097 13

Pay of Lock-keepers, Superintendents and Collectors for 1872.....56,544 21

Pay of Lock-keepers, Superintendents and Collectors for 1871.....51,144 33

Increase.....\$5,399 88

When the present management of the canal came into power on the 16th of June, 1870, they found in the treasury the sum of \$124,477 33 which included the amount on deposit with Alexander Brown & Sons. Since July, 1870, to the 10th May, 1872, they have paid on account of repair bonds, coupons, interest, &c., &c., \$497,805 50. There is now in the treasury, including uncollected tolls, the sum of \$70,829 31, showing there was derived and paid from the net earnings of the canal in the past two years the sum of \$443,976 19.

The report predicts a large increase in the tonnage of the canal when the Western Maryland Railroad shall have been completed to Williamsport, and the Cumberland Valley extension to Powell's Bend.

Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad.—ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 29, 1872:

EARNINGS.	
From passengers.....	\$180,038 31
From freight.....	211,536 23
From mail.....	6,413 74
From incidental.....	10,231 54
Total.....	\$408,219 82

EXPENSES.
Ordinary and extraordinary, for operating, repairs, and renewals, were as follows:

Transportation.....	\$70,902 70
Motive power.....	77,154 99
Maintenance of way.....	124,770 45
Maintenance of cars.....	19,353 63
New railroad iron.....	13,124 47
Payments on new locomotives.....	6,380 00
Payments on new cars.....	10,028 20
Total.....	\$321,714 44

The combined losses for the year, mainly from Providential causes, are estimated at about \$80,000, and the expenses for reconstruction and renewals, were charged under the head of general expenses.

THE DEBT OF THE COMPANY.

There have been issued during the past year in conversion of

the past due debt of this Company, the following 7 per cent mortgage bonds to wit;

First class, red endorsed.....	\$4,500
Third class, blue endorsed.....	3,000
Fourth class, unendorsed.....	31,100

Making the total amount of new mortgage bonds issued to date:

First class, red endorsed.....	\$717,500
Second class, blue endorsed.....	850,000
Third class, black endorsed.....	130,000
Fourth class, unendorsed.....	1,139,100

Making a total of.....\$2,836,600

The bonds and other obligations, including interest yet unconverted, amount to nearly \$100,000.

In May last, the Board of Managers, with the consent of creditors, authorized the funding of the Special Loan Debt, and for that purpose ordered the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$250,000, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in July and January of each year at the Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, and the principal payable at same bank on January 1, 1880. A mortgage was also executed, covering all the property of the Company, subject to the pre-existing mortgages to secure the payment of the bonds so issued. Up to January 29, 1872, \$213,000 of these bonds have been issued in exchange for the receipts originally given for said loan. Receipts are yet outstanding to the amount of \$12,437 89, which we hope will be exchanged during the present year.

There has been contributed to the Sinking Fund, \$53,000, up the present time.

BALANCE SHEET, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

Dr.		Cr.	
Cost of road and equipment.....	\$3,036,643	Capital stock.....	\$537,407
Bills receivable.....	30,678	Funded debt.....	2,929,236
Special loan fund.....	236,288	Bills payable.....	53,932
Extension to Mississippi riv'r.....	2,299	Land scrip.....	3,249
Sundries.....	3,291	Preferred stock.....	96,664
Profit and loss.....	160,976	Sundries.....	29,686
	\$3,470,177		\$3,470,177

The Official Statement of the New Central Coal Company of Maryland.—Committee on Stock List, New York Stock Exchange, New York, April 20, 1872.—This Company is organized under special charter by the State of Maryland.

Bonded debt, payable in one to six years.....	\$272,232 21
Capital stock, 50,000 shares at \$100 each.....	\$5,000,000 00
Total.....	\$5,272,232 21

No floating debt, actual cash working capital.....\$200,000

This property is located on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Maryland, adjoining the mines of the American Coal Company and Maryland Coal Company. It consists of thirty-four hundred acres, and also the lease for five years of the Midlothian Coal and Iron Company—in all 3,650 acres, in the centre of the Georges Creek coal field.

The mines of this company are now and have been since January 1, 1872, in complete working order, with all the necessary railroads, cars, steamers, machine and work-shops, etc. There are three mine openings, capable of producing 2,000 tons of coal per day. The production of coal from the company's mines from the 1st day of January, 1872, to March 21, 1872, has been larger than that of any other company in the Cumberland region.

Brooklyn City (L. I.) Park Bonds.—The Comptroller received bids on May 23d for \$100,000 Park Bonds. The aggregate amount bid for was \$595,000, at prices varying from 100 to 102.75 and accrued interest.

Belvidere Delaware.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has leased this New Jersey railroad, which extends from Trenton up the Delaware river 67 miles to Belvidere, opposite Manunka Chank, and is operating it as part of a line from Philadelphia to Oswego, N. Y., and other places in New York. Trains run through from Philadelphia to Belvidere, and there passengers take the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, and this is the only change between Philadelphia and Oswego.

Stock Exchange.—A communication was received at the Stock Exchange yesterday, from F. A. Lane, President of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company, stating that the transfer books of that company are now open at the office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, Broad street. This matter was the cause of the special meeting of the governing Committee on Wednesday, as complaints had been made to the Exchange, by stockholders of the company, that they could not get their stock transferred. The matter was to be referred back to the Committee on Securities for additional information.

N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company election was held at Albany to-day. About thirty million dollars of stock was represented. The following were chosen directors:

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, Samuel F. Barger, H. Henry Baxter, and Joseph Harker, of New York; Henry R. Pierson, of Albany; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; George J. Whitney, of Rochester; James M. Marvin, of Saratoga Springs; Solomon Drullard, of Buffalo.

Inspectors of the next election: Sidney T. Fairchild, Lansing Pruyn, of Albany; Nicholas B. Laban, of New York.

NEWARK, June 5.—At the annual meeting of the West Line Railroad Company, held here to-day, Asa Packer and the entire board of directors were superseded by the election of a new board, headed by Benjamin F. Beekman, of New York. The object of the change was to harmonize the interests of townships and bondholders.

—The Atchison Bridge may be considered as financially provided for. The bonds of the Bridge Company, guaranteed by the Chicago & Southwestern, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Companies, have been sold, to the amount of \$1,200,000; and an order has been passed to have the bridge completed by the 1st of January, 1873. The officers of the Bridge Company are: Jas. N. Burnes, President; R. M. Pomeroy (Pres. C., B. U. P. R.), Treasurer; and Jno. Lathrop (Treas. H. & St. J. R.), Secretary.

—The books for the subscription to 48,000 shares of the common capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company were opened at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first day of June, and will remain open until that number of shares are taken at their par value, and on all stock subscribed for twenty per centum in cash will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; the balance will be subject to call by the company.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Atlantic & G. W.		Chicago and Alton.		Central Pacific.		Clev. Col. Cin. & I.		Kansas Pacific.		Erie	
1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
(\$85 m.)	(\$85 m.)	(\$431 m.)	(\$511 m.)	(\$800 m.)	(\$1,050 m.)	(\$390 m.)	(\$390 m.)	(\$672 m.)	(\$672 m.)	(\$846 m.)	(\$914 m.)
\$390,469	\$351,342	\$281,108	\$353,235	Jan.....	\$536,499	592,223	\$272,826	327,538	.....	\$1,055,469	.....
340,616	324,210	316,036	342,369	Feb.....	485,490	571,836	273,732	318,627	.....	971,193	.....
396,704	372,397	342,896	384,999	Mar.....	614,447	563,050	320,881	354,766	.....	1,301,500	.....
360,916	333,224	334,939	385,964	Apr.....	730,929	951,300	280,698	366,960	.....	1,353,935	1,296,508
371,375	435,544	408,655	461,290	May.....	892,341	1,221,625	277,406	378,493	.....	1,443,372	1,739,211
369,010	.....	408,658	466,097	June.....	705,176	.....	292,555	.....	.....	1,498,194	.....
374,233	.....	418,709	533,655	July.....	869,297	.....	319,069	.....	.....	1,720,078	.....
410,606	.....	506,680	534,163	Aug.....	1,006,373	.....	366,227	.....	.....	1,864,554	.....
.....	.....	497,519	507,617	Sept.....	995,922	.....	385,281	.....	.....	1,794,397	.....
.....	.....	475,608	473,227	Oct.....	981,005	.....	391,346	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	441,197	455,608	Nov.....	898,862	.....	356,109	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	404,263	377,687	Dec.....	750,000	.....	327,926	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,849,404	5,278,910	.....	Year.....	9,546,341	.....	3,865,076	.....	.....	.....
Han. & St. Jo. Lake Shore & M.S.		Ind. Bl. & Western.		Illino. Central.		Michigan Cent.		Mil. & St. Paul.		Marietta & Cin.	
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
(\$75 m.)	(\$75 m.)	(\$107 m.)	(\$107 m.)	(\$109 m.)	(\$109 m.)	(\$569 m.)	(\$569 m.)	(\$1,018 m.)	(\$1,018 m.)	(\$251 m.)	(\$251 m.)
\$159,396	\$150,497	\$1,082,595	\$1,276,150	Jan.....	\$624,744	642,466	\$418,755	505,586	\$396,760	460,985	\$131,164
179,964	164,781	1,076,112	1,251,511	Feb.....	529,617	557,068	442,665	484,022	327,431	387,565	126,307
265,436	214,302	1,312,617	1,470,048	Mar.....	563,598	572,175	486,990	558,553	400,149	426,192	143,123
250,061	198,356	1,217,339	1,321,518	Apr.....	620,228	547,988	470,703	607,678	493,884	474,188	117,040
237,560	.....	1,190,033	1,474,467	May.....	713,162	.....	480,847	.....	672,367	.....	119,650
217,319	.....	1,140,916	.....	June.....	718,732	.....	427,096	.....	658,018	.....	122,262
236,199	.....	1,130,847	.....	July.....	707,992	.....	422,015	.....	481,113	.....	118,838
291,815	.....	1,295,369	.....	Aug.....	836,041	.....	529,890	.....	506,557	.....	142,322
297,243	.....	1,368,948	.....	Sept.....	890,287	.....	628,660	.....	815,345	.....	166,091
301,913	.....	1,402,597	.....	Oct.....	753,184	.....	582,802	.....	841,150	.....	169,353
252,497	.....	1,345,316	.....	Nov.....	755,436	.....	587,434	.....	644,625	.....	178,254
175,401	.....	1,235,285	.....	Dec.....	688,131	.....	507,050	.....	473,295	.....	157,897
1,902,804	.....	14,797,975	.....	.....	Year.....	8,401,142	.....	5,939,602	.....	6,690,695	.....
Pacific of Mo.		St. L. & Iron Mt.		Tol. P. & W. & W.		St. Louis, K.C. & N.		St. L. A. & T. H.		Toledo, Wab. & W.	
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
(\$55 m.)	(\$55 m.)	(\$210 m.)	(\$210 m.)	(\$219 m.)	(\$248 m.)	(\$530 m.)	(\$530 m.)	(\$282 m.)	(\$282 m.)	(\$628 m.)	(\$1,038 m.)
\$318,735	354,319	\$126,218	173,707	Jan.....	\$191,739	\$229,380	\$143,468	138,198	\$365,174	439,780	\$479,572
296,341	238,823	122,372	159,292	Feb.....	192,120	345,110	194,810	140,471	328,791	431,949	373,936
319,964	.....	144,637	182,055	Mar.....	234,057	303,978	154,697	165,969	393,455	460,646	499,899
285,416	.....	129,590	178,683	Apr.....	229,461	279,850	140,302	154,641	443,610	447,313	604,247
254,732	.....	117,664	187,235	May.....	224,342	280,933	134,390	.....	453,009	510,792	724,466
275,351	.....	114,786	.....	June.....	.....	.....	139,761	.....	429,515	.....	728,174
329,370	.....	118,016	.....	July.....	.....	.....	153,571	.....	553,994	.....	673,608
364,128	.....	131,485	.....	Aug.....	.....	.....	165,107	.....	552,079	.....	673,608
370,654	.....	141,165	.....	Sept.....	.....	.....	188,442	.....	558,816	.....	800,402
333,103	.....	175,792	.....	Oct.....	.....	.....	186,489	.....	600,205	.....	777,362
299,532	.....	154,427	.....	Nov.....	.....	.....	152,515	.....	531,080	.....	708,143
.....	.....	169,605	.....	Dec.....	.....	.....	102,995	.....	516,934	.....	469,392
3,597,298	1,645,769	Year.....	1,865,632	5,736,665	7,521,142

This	Since	Same	This	Since	Same
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be exhausted before it can be brought to market. Hence, there has been a marked advance during the week for August; Wednesday August contracts being nearly 3c. higher than contracts for September, and nearly 2c. higher than last Friday. Thursday prices both for spots and futures fell off from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and to-day there was a further decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for spot cotton, and $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for futures. The prices last reported for futures were (basis low middling) 25 11-16c. for June, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for July, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for August, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for September, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for October, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for November, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for December. The total sales of this description for the week are 173,900 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 6,528 bales, including 296 for export, 4,448 for consumption, 1,444 for speculation, and 340 in transit. Of the above, 600 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

We have had another week of excitement in cotton attended by wide fluctuations in prices, and in the aggregate, a considerable advance, the result of the oversold condition of the market at a time when the supply is so small as to be easily controlled. This speculative movement has continued to receive strength from the improvement at Liverpool and the fair spinning demand here. In fact, holders have had the entire control of prices, and some of them state that the only reason why they have not forced the advance with the steadiness of the preceding fortnight, has been the fear that if they did, the shorts would, as the bulls express it, "lie down" on the buyers, that is, repudiate their contracts; whereas, by letting the market fall off a little at intervals, the shorts would be encouraged to renew their margins as a prelude to a final scoop. The probabilities as to the extent of next crop have had no influence upon operators; for it is believed, that it will mature late, and the present crop it is claimed, will

The following exchanges have been made during the week :

½c.	paid to exchange	100 June for 100 July.
½c.	"	500 August for 500 July.
½c.	"	500 June for 500 July.
½c.	"	400 August for 400 July.
9-16c.	"	400 June for 400 July.
1½c.	"	100 December for 100 October.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—From Galveston the reports continue of the same favorable character heretofore reported. At New Orleans they have had two days showery. Our correspondent at Mobile states that it has rained on one day this week; that the crop is developing promisingly; no complaints are now heard, as the season is most favorable. At Montgomery it has been warm and dry all the week, the fields are clear of weeds, and the plant looks strong and healthy. It has rained on one day at Selma; with regard to the appearance of the crop our Selma correspondent uses almost the same words used in the Montgomery dispatch. At Columbus it has rained on one day; crop is doing well; nights rather cool. From Augusta our dispatch states that it rained one night heavily; nights are cold; accounts conflicting. At Macon they have had no rain; most stands are good; some are defective; crops need rain. They have had fine showers on two days at Savannah; crop accounts are improving. At Charleston it has been warm and dry all the week, and the crop is developing promisingly. At Memphis it has rained on one day; they have secured a good stand; the plant is strong and healthy, but the grass is troublesome. They have had no rain at Nashville; it was warm and dry there the early part of the week, but since then it has been cold and dry. Thermometer has averaged 83 at Mobile, 87 at Selma, 88 at Montgomery, 81 at Macon, 80 at Savannah, 83 at Columbus,

ACREAGE IN COTTON FOR 1872.—We take pleasure in presenting to our readers to-day our annual report of the extent of land put into cotton in the Southern States for 1872. It has been prepared from returns made to us by very careful and intelligent correspondents in different portions of the South—men who have proved by the past that they know whereof they speak. First we give the result of all the replies to our letters received from each State, and finally a summary of conclusions drawn from these details.

Texas.—Our reports from Texas are very satisfactory. The planting season was more favorable there than in any other State, and the weather since has been all that could be desired. Consequently the plant is now in a forward and healthy condition. The average planting is fully equal to that of the planting of 1870.

Louisiana.—From Louisiana our returns show that the present appearance of the plant is favorable; it looks strong and healthy, though backward and in some sections somewhat uneven. The extent of land planted equals 1870, and the labor supply has increased.

Mississippi.—Those who planted cotton in this State the last of March and early in April obtained an early and a good stand. But those who delayed until the 10th or 12th of April and later did not secure good stands, owing to the drought, which lasted six weeks, there not being moisture enough to sprout the seed. During the past two weeks, however, there have been copious rains, and the plant is everywhere growing finely. The injury by the drought consisted simply in delaying the plant and making the stands on portions of the late planted ground somewhat spotted; the latter defect has not been entirely cured by the late rains, though the stands are very much improved. The extent of land put into cotton is the same as in 1870. Fertilizers are not used very extensively in Mississippi, though there is some increase in their use over last year.

Alabama.—In consequence of the heavy, continuous rains and cold in March and April, planters found great difficulty in getting their crops in. Some few, however, succeeded in finishing their planting, but the greater number were overtaken by the drought before their work was half completed. We estimate that about two-fifths of the acreage now in cotton was planted before the drought, and came up quickly and evenly. The balance (three-fifths), planted during the dry weather, resulted in very irregular stands; but that has now been remedied, as the late rains have established and perfected the stands on all the later planted ground. At present the plant is backward and small, but strong and healthy, and clear of weeds. There is an increase of land now in cotton compared with 1871, but less by about 5 per cent. than planted in 1870. The planters in Alabama have used fertilizers only to a very limited extent.

Georgia.—In Georgia, owing to a very cold and wet spring, planters were late in getting their land prepared—say about two to three weeks later than usual. The first planting, however, came up well, and continued to develop satisfactorily during the drought which followed. The second planting, which included about one-third of the crop, was put into the ground when it had become dry, and the surface crusted under a baking sun. As a result of this want of moisture and of the hard surface, the seeds failed to germinate; but the showers of the last three weeks have made a material change for the better, the seed having sprouted and the stands at present being generally good, though on the uplands somewhat irregular and spotted. There is more land put down to cotton this year than in 1871, but about 3 per cent. less than in 1870. In the use of fertilizers there is a considerable increase over last year, but not over three-fourths of the amount used in 1870.

South Carolina.—In South Carolina, after much difficulty, a very fair stand has been secured. The changes of the season have corresponded very closely with the statement given above for Georgia. At present the plant is small, but as the weather now is very favorable it is making rapid progress, and gives promise of a satisfactory season. The acreage in cotton is about equal to 1870, and the same is true of the fertilizers used.

Tennessee and Arkansas.—In Middle Tennessee there were very hard rains about planting time, which interfered with farm work and washed off to a considerable extent the seed, making replanting in some cases necessary. These circumstances delayed the farmers of course, and it was not until about the first of May that the seed was all in. In Western Tennessee and Arkansas the planting was much delayed, first by the cold and wet spring, and after that by the drought. The work was completed, however, soon after the middle of May, and now good stands are generally reported, though in many cases they have an uneven appearance. The plant is late—full a week later than last year and three weeks later than in 1870—but the ground and the plant are both in better condition than in 1871. Taking all of Tennessee and Arkansas together, the result of our correspondence is that the acreage planted is about 5 per cent in excess of 1870.

Florida—North Carolina.—From these States pretty much the same conditions of weather are reported as for all the Atlantic and Gulf States—an unusually late, cold and wet spring, followed by a drought of considerable severity, which has now been broken by fine showers. The extent of land in these two States under cotton cultivation is about equal to 1870, and a fair stand is now reported.

From the foregoing details we reach the following conclusions. First—As to acreage in cotton June 1st, it may be stated as follows, for the last three years:

	In 1870.	In 1871.	In 1872.
Texas.....	900,937	802,731	900,937
Louisiana.....	920,700	828,630	920,700
Mississippi.....	1,644,512	1,447,191	1,644,512
Alabama.....	1,437,272	1,221,082	1,365,409
Florida.....	140,809	136,819	140,809
Georgia.....	1,330,991	1,157,963	1,391,063

South Carolina.....	601,764	481,412	601,674
North Carolina.....	451,714	397,509	451,714
Tennessee.....	526,184	489,352	523,408
Arkansas.....	711,734	654,796	779,318
All others.....	218,828	203,611	218,828

Total in all the South..... 8,885,545 7,811,696 8,867,647

Second—From the above we see that the total acreage does not materially differ from 1870, and hence it would seem that in no event (even with every condition favorable throughout the year) can this crop exceed the crop of 1870-71, as that season is admitted to have been almost perfect for cotton cultivation and cotton picking.

Third—The crop at present is in a good condition, but backward and likely to mature late except in Texas. The seed early planted is very favorably started. The later plantings have now been brought forward by the recent rains, though there is still some complaint that the stands are imperfect or spotted in two or three States.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, the shipments from Bombay to Great Britain for the past week have been 17,000 bales and to the continent, 11,000 bales, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 47,000 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are for the week ending Thursday, June 6:

	Shipments this week to—	Shipments since Jan. 1 to—	Week's receipts.
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
1872.....	17,000	11,000	28,000
1871.....	39,000	11,000	50,000
	498,000	206,000	704,000
	463,000	210,000	673,000
			55,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is a decrease this year in the week's shipments to Great Britain of 22,000 bales, but that the total movement since Jan. 1 still shows an increase in shipments of 31,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1871.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—There is a very moderate demand for cloth of any kind, and what is wanted is mostly to supply the wants of the trade. Holders are firm in their ideas, however, and sell at full rates. The business for the week embraces about 1,000 rolls various brands at 16½ to 16¼c. There has been nothing done in native, which is quoted nominally 15c. currency. Bags are about as dull as they can be. We have heard of only a few sales of empty linseed on private terms. The price is entirely nominal, quoted from 14½c. to 16¼c, the extreme for light and heavy weights. Hemp is dull, no sales; prices nominally steady at 12 to 12½c. gold. Jute Butts in very limited demand; sales 750 bales on spot, chiefly at 3½c. currency, 30 days. The following figures are as made up by Messrs. J. C. Rogers & Co. for the month ending June 1:

	—1872—	—1871—
	Cloth. Bags.	Cloth. Bags.
Stock in New York, June 1.....	12,000 5,840	10,500 7,150
Stock in Boston.....	9,800 8,000	8,450 8,000
Sailed for U.S. to April 19.....	21,800 8,840	18,950 15,150
" " bal. Feb. cable.....	3,112 2,535	4,332 900
" " in May.....	280 500	400
		1,580
Supply to October 1.....	25,192 11,875	25,262 16,150
Dis. for Consumption 5 months.....	860 3,154	1,558 4,405
Stock in U. S. January 1.....	20,300 7,180	17,696 15,859
Imp. from Jan. 1 to June 1.....	2,360 4,814	8,458 7,775

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—By cable we have to-night the stocks at the different European ports, the India cotton afloat for all of Europe, and the American afloat for each port as given below. From figures thus received, we have prepared the following table, showing the quantity of cotton in sight at this date (June 7) of each of the two past seasons:

	1872.	1871.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	912,000	914,000
Stock in London.....	236,000	79,239
Stock in Glasgow.....	300	600
Stock in Havre.....	215,000	28,300
Stock in Marseilles.....	18,750	16,480
Stock in Bremen.....	23,000	62,730
Stock in Amsterdam*.....	91,000	57,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	87,000	206,000
Afloat for Havre (American and Brazil).....	20,750	38,000
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	6,000	32,613
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	403,000	357,000
Stock in United States ports.....	165,575	235,508
Stock in inland towns.....	21,200	21,511
Total.....	2,199,584	2,048,981

* Stock at Amsterdam, as received by cable to-night (June 7) is 91,000 bales, and the American afloat for Amsterdam 2,750 bales.

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 150,000 bales compared with the same date of 1871.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipment's for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1871:

	—Week ending June 7, 1872—	—Week ending June 9, 1871—
	Receipts. Shipments. Stock.	Receipts. Shipments. Stock.
Augusta.....	277 198 4,587	601 1,633 4,334
Columbus.....	35 867 842	347 348 2,596
Macon.....	23 429 766	231 227 2,524
Montgomery.....	44 389 1,192	292 405 4,006
Selma.....	19 145 229	278 394 1,201
Memphis.....	1,045 3,135 11,252	2,131 4,278 5,648
Nashville.....	416 1,246 2,341	1,287 1,000 1,112
Total.....	1,859 6,409 21,209	5,167 8,345 21,511

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 4,550 bales, and are to-night 302 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 3,308 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 2,354 bales, against 2,076 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1871; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1871

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	May 15.	May 22.	May 29.	June 5.		
Liverpool.....	734	459	2,076	2,354	39,812	562,000
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,789	12,199
Total to Gt. Britain	734	459	2,076	2,354	312,601	574,259
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	5,560
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	605
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	6,155
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,380	20,926
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319	6,736
Other ports.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1,141	24,306
Total to N. Europe......	.....	8	.....	.....	6,870	51,968
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	763
Total Spain, &c......	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	3,126
Grand Total	734	467	2,076	2,354	321,667	635,518

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1871:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	1,843	106,069	.....	33,572	91	2,968	.....	137
Texas.....	668	42,612	.....	15,075	.....	2,651	.....	511
Savannah.....	2,387	90,038	985	27,197	535	13,751	412	9,431
Mobile.....	.....	1,647	.....	20,924	.....	692	.....	126
Florida.....	432	8,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina.....	2,594	122,717	6	4,794	157	9,676	202	8,413
N. Carolina.....	102	39,016	.....	405	113	2,718	4	7,772
Virginia.....	896	144,488	613	69,945	.....	.....	143	31,961
Northern Ports.....	730	4,181	670	50,921	.....	.....	.....	604
Tennessee, &c.....	566	99,381	.....	32,458	561	29,813	1,061	44,867
Foreign.....	.....	5,169	.....	275	.....	1,490	.....	119
Total this year	10,183	661,449	2,274	260,546	1,477	63,873	1,822	103,941
Total last year	12,618	995,183	9,405	277,478	742	49,161	1,163	119,707

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 24,677 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:

		Total bales.	
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Abyssinia, 356.....Italy, 710	Adriatic, 514.....Nevada, 152.....per ship Robert Lees, 612.....	2,354	
New Orleans—To Liverpool, per ships Adept, 3,530.....C. H. Southard, 2,468.....Felicia, 2,863.....Ottawa, 3,118.....	To Havre, per ship Kentuckian, 3,033.....	11,979	
To Bremen, per steamer Frankfurt, 1,400.....	To Liverpool, per ship Tonawanda, 2,351.....	1,400	
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Taisko, 2,000.....Upland.....	SAVANNAH—To Revel, (Russia), per bark Taisko, 2,000.....	2,000	
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamers Palmyra, 32.....Olympus, 308.....		360	
Total		24,677	

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Revel.	Total.
New York.....	2,354	.....	.....	.....	2,354
New Orleans.....	11,979	3,033	1,400	.....	16,412
Mobile.....	3,551	.....	.....	.....	3,551
Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
Boston.....	360	.....	.....	.....	360
Total	18,244	3,033	1,400	2,000	24,677

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 113½ and 114½, and the close was 114. Foreign Exchange market is dull and strong to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½@109¾; short, 110¼@110½, and Commercial, 109¼@110¼. Freight closed at ½d. by steam and 5 3/4@1-16d. by sail to Liverpool, ¾c. gold by steam and ¾c. by sail to Havre, and ¾d. by steam to Hamburg.

By TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 7—5 P. M.—The market ruled strong to-day, with sales footing up 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 106,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were taken for export and 24,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 912,000 bales, of which 249,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 353,000 bales, of which 87,000 bales are American.

	May 17.	May 24.	May 31.	June 7.
Total sales.....	97,000	78,000	92,000	106,000
Sales for export.....	9,000	6,000	11,000	12,000
Sales on speculation.....	10,000	13,000	15,000	21,000
Total stock.....	877,000	858,000	804,000	912,000
Stock of American.....	228,000	229,000	304,000	349,000
Total afloat.....	413,000	429,000	398,000	350,000
American afloat.....	151,000	160,000	144,000	87,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Up'ds. 11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾
Oreans. 11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾	11½-11¾

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., June 7, 1872.

There have been variable and unsettled markets for flour and grain during the past week. prices generally showing some decline, and trade being without much activity, except in Indian corn.

Flour has come forward very freely by rail, and under a pressure to sell from the wharf, prices gave way materially early in the week. Some holders of lots in store were also anxious to close out and settle accounts, and submitted to considerable sacrifices in order to do so. The demand was very small. The sales during Saturday, Monday and Tuesday were not more than one-third the average, and scarcely sufficient to establish quotations. At the reduced prices, however, there was a better demand, and on Wednesday and Thursday, for the extreme low grades, they recovered from the extreme inside prices, and a steadier feeling prevailed throughout the whole flour market. To-day there was again a good general demand. Some business was done for the British market, including choice superfine at \$6 75, and fair extra State at \$7 25, with medium flour from spring wheat fully 25c. above the lowest prices of the current week.

Wheat has been dull; shippers have been embarrassed by advancing ocean freights and reduced limits by cable, while millers have not been able to do much, owing to the fact that flour has declined below the parity of wheat, and the product of Western mills has been sold without reference to cost. There has been some demand for winter wheat from the South, but not sufficient to prevent a decline in prices. In spring wheat the principal business has been at \$1 68 for No. 2 Chicago, \$1 72@1 72½ for No. 2 Milwaukee, and \$1 76@1 77 for No. 1 spring. To-day spring wheat was held higher, and 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee sold at \$1 73 in store.

Indian Corn has arrived very freely, not only from the Erie Canal, but by rail. Much of it was quite damp, and, therefore, not in condition to hold; hence, it has been sold promptly at the best prices to be had. The necessity of making the bulk of shipments by the steamers caused a sharp advance in steamer freights, and Liverpool reported a decline. In consequence of all these circumstances, damp or "steamer" mixed, declined on Wednesday to 63c. afloat, and prime "sail" samples were sold at 67½ @ 68c, with choice dry and old selling at 70 @ 72c. Latterly, the arrivals have been in better condition, and on Thursday "steamer" corn brought 65 @ 66c, and "sail" do, 69 @ 71c. To-day, the market was steady at 66 @ 71c. for "steamer" and "sail" mixed, but the demand less active and close quiet.

Rye has declined; Western sold at 92@94c. afloat; Canadian, 94½c. in bond for export, and State at 98c.; and 30,000 bushels Canadian were on Wednesday shipped to Bremen on consignment. The season for barley is nearly over and the market quite depressed.

Oats have arrived freely, and prime Western declined yesterday to 51c. in store and 52c. afloat. To-day the market was active and firmer, closing at 51½c. for prime mixed in store, and 53c. afloat.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
Superfine State and Western.....	\$6 15@ 6 75	Wheat—No. 2 spring, bush, \$1 70@ 1 75	
Extra State, &c.....	7 20@ 7 60	No. 1 spring.....	1 78@ 1 80
Western Spring Wheat.....	7 00@ 7 45	Red Western.....	1 90@ 2 00
do double extras.....	8 25@ 9 50	Amber do.....	2 03@ 2 10
do winter wheat extras and double extras.....	7 40@ 12 25	White.....	1 95@ 2 15
City shipping extras.....	7 50@ 7 75	Corn—Western mixed.....	66@ 71
City trade and family brands.....	8 5@ 11 50	White Western.....	68 78
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	9 50@ 12 00	Yellow Western.....	73@ 74
Southern shipp's extras.....	8 00@ 9 00	Southern new.....	77@ 86
Rye flour.....	4 75@ 5 40	Rye—State and Canada.....	95@ 1 00
Corn meal—Western, &c.....	3 50@ 3 75	Western.....	98@ 91
Corn meal—Br'wine, &c.....	3 90@ 4 00	Oats—Black Illinois.....	51@ 60

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.				EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.			
For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	76,760	946,132	1,241,583	19,573	368,085	36,877	826,549
O. meal, ".....	3,787	83,098	100,852	3,402	74,721	3,518	55,329
Wheat, bus.....	169,522	1,569,367	3,433,241	216,405	3,096,020	605,989	5,349,051
Corn, ".....	1,256,106	8,645,746	5,853,349	516,411	6,461,007	463,713	2,778,068
Rye, ".....	86,390	125,808	17,577	7,500	249,738	.....	30,418
Barley, &c.....	47,889	1,155,395	338,500	8,085	22,659	.....	80,847
Oats, ".....	250,152	2,687,837	1,502,662	1,100	16,198	.....	13,253

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
JUNE 1, AND FROM AUGUST 1 TO JUNE 1.

	Flour. bbls. (196½ lbs.)	Wheat. bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn. bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats. bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley. bush. (48½ lbs.)	Rye. bush. (56 lbs.)
Chicago	33,266	150,427	2,113,405	845,103	19,525	31,135
Milwaukee	21,315	359,291	96,476	161,740	7,149	22,292
Toledo	6,753	43,995	397,562	117,878		21,291
Detroit	18,918	56,823	21,643	75,988		
Cleveland	3,250*	43,000	27,650	40,300	1,600	
St. Louis	20,822	76,707	409,842	178,431	1,391	5,611
Duluth			No report.			
Totals	104,324	730,173	3,066,578	1,419,430	30,165	59,059
Previous week	115,695	623,347	1,884,730	992,662	30,625	48,092
Corresponding week '71	107,314	1,153,694	1,923,529	524,654	16,549	33,916
" "	70,118	1,632,716	1,523,085	470,995	26,492	36,699
" "	69,135	1,632,825	844,254	438,337	5,802	16,572
" "	68,74,531	553,444	856,235	534,219	1,697	8,410
" "	67,489	122,223	1,122,223	380,107	268	27,321
Total Aug. 1 to date	5,160,348	35,498,739	60,397,617	25,105,759	6,871,764	2,748,568
Same time 1870-71	5,184,914	44,605,797	26,551,769	13,381,397	8,787,714	1,861,161
Same time 1869-70	5,230,299	44,280,615	25,365,211	14,452,009	4,888,631	1,855,111
Same time 1868-69	5,182,766	39,425,186	25,388,858	20,317,615	3,294,981	2,442,250

* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland for the week ending June 1, and from Jan. 1 to June 1:

Week ending—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
June 1, 1872.	97,607	570,391	2,206,835	864,672	90,174	35,964
May 25, 1873.	85,029	551,534	1,903,972	282,804	33,711	48,445
June 1, 1871.	92,158	953,594	1,158,302	298,447	4,141	9,059
June 1, 1870.	88,367	763,562	848,794	175,016	16,539	35,454
June 1, 1869.	98,991	1,406,591	762,582	213,019	880	47,090
Same time 1868.	93,354	1,351,851	1,029,093	207,995	304,621	43,690
Same time 1871.	519,809	1,111,603	14,774,954	2,795,389	34,821	189,442
Same time 1870.	1,520,823	9,311,311	57,120,233	17,011,793	320,481	200,182
Same time 1869.	2,986,093	8,184,548	7,951,672	2,939,303	178,448	481,186

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
At New York.....	78,887	289,188	1,110,351	413,357	86,699	70,646
Boston.....	27,723	553	21,165	67,319	2,060	.....
Portland.....	17,653	328	38,205	14,520	60	.....
Montreal.....	47,692	96,565	323,158	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	390	49,300	207,300	45	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	19,576	6,130	155,000	120,700	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	32,125	.....	246,711	130,644	.....	.....

Total		231,047	441,994	2,233,590	682,390	88,729	70,644
Week ending May 25		170,684	438,297	1,861,869	473,521	61,322	15,464
Week ending May 18		181,409	358,521	1,561,219	405,354	120,271	13,650
Week ending May 11		187,089	148,040	982,555	219,075	16,177	580
Week ending May 4		156,853	85,573	315,383	48,730	19,008	2,000
Week ending Apr 27		114,968	141,750	178,392	38,793	19,008	2,260
Tot Jan.1 to date		72,806,453	3,249,377	13,373,474	3,865,513	1,297,433	163,202
Tot Jan.1 to date		71,296,925	7,616,590	12,162,479	4,086,990	1,429,675	82,586

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and on New York canals, June 1, 1872:				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York, May 25*	565,236	43,146	657,645	28,506
In store at Albany	8,560	6,000	103,000	20,000
In store at Buffalo	226,817	1,351,711	385,704	23,500
In store at Chicago	999,856	3,698,341	1,344,768	123,584
In store at Milwaukee	1,452,000	.....	.....	.....
In store at Duluth	75,000	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo, May 27	228,802	260,883	273,767	.....
In store at Detroit	140,964	81,101	170,660	1,705
In store at Cleveland	209,800	110,000	235,000	23,000
In store at St. Louis	117,503	223,996	144,291	16,828
In store at Boston	335	192,238	98,178	12,988
In store at Toronto	56,518	4,796	25,026	26,990
In store at Montreal	177,120	115,972	56,176	4,000
In store at Painespliat	25,000	175,000	50,000	.....
In store at Baltimore	90,000	103,000	20,000	.....
Sea shipments for week	40,440	473,477	32,000	16,700
Lake shipments	470,651	1,729,658	505,900	17,304
Amount on New York canals	153,839	2,830,850	304,850	3,312

* There was no full report of the stocks in New York on the 1st inst. One elevator failed to make returns.
† Estimated.

† Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 7, 1872.

The general market has been fairly active, without any very decided or important changes to advise on values. The tone, however, has, on the whole, been a little firmer, and holders of the desirable supplies appear to be again gaining confidence.

TEA.

The market, as a whole, has preserved a pretty steady tone, and on all grades full former prices are asked, while holders offer stocks somewhat indifferently where buyers do not manifest an inclination to negotiate promptly and well up to extreme figures. The general movement also has been somewhat larger and there is reason to think that some parcels have changed hands, of which no record is made, as the jobbing trade commence again to secure supplies. The line trade has moved a little slowly, but still is picking up somewhat, and a much larger outward movement is now thought to be close at hand, as country buyers already commence to appear, and the wants of the interior are likely to be supplied during the present month. Greens, if any, are a little the firmest, but fine chops of all other kinds are held confidently. The invoice sales embrace 3,180 Greens; 9,300 Oologues; 5,500 Japans, and 500 Souchongs.

Imports at New York this week have included 632,855 lbs. Green, per "Laurel," from Shanghai, and 582,251 lbs. Black, per "Dilpusnnd," from Foochow. The receipts indirectly have been 2,798 pkgs. by steamer.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States from January 1 to date, in 1872 and 1871:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
Atlantic ports, 1872...lbs.	11,913,230	13,003,145	6,459,399	31,375,774
Atlantic ports, 1871.....	13,222,335	13,715,888	6,249,096	33,287,319

The indirect importations, including shipments by Pacific ports, were:

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 72,265 pkgs. since January 1, against 26,232 last year. Imports at San Francisco from Jan. 1 to May 16 have been 450,989 lbs. and 313 pkgs. China and 549,850 lbs. and 1,471 pkgs. Japan.

COFFEE.

During the early portion of the week the market was a little slow on most grades, but with evidences of a better tone gaining ground, and finally the position became quite buoyant and somewhat excited with a free movement of stock, and the advantage again entirely with the selling interest. The stimulus to renewed activity was more favorable, foreign advices and growing indications showing that the long expected demand from the interior was about being developed, and, as anticipated, as soon as there was an actual inquiry from consumers, country dealers, etc., our jobbing trade were obliged to become buyers, having little or no accumulation in store. In fact, importers generally depend with great confidence upon a free distribution of all kinds of coffee during the present month, and some go so far as to assert their belief that the market will be entirely swept of everything at all desirable. Brazil goods, almost immediately following our last, commenced to attract some attention from the trade, and two or three fair sales were consummated. Buyers, however, found that with the appearance of an actual demand holders began to strengthen, and as distributive wants seem to warrant the handling of larger amounts of stock, the call became larger and more general. An encouraging telegram from Rio Janeiro coming to hand, also acted as an additional stimulating influence, and the market thereupon became excited and feverish, with prices generally higher, though at first the advance was most decided on the poorer grades, the call not being very particular as to quality so long as stock was secured, and importers improving the opportunity to work off lots for some time past rather neglected. With the stock now reduced and the poor prospect for additions, holders naturally are very firm, especially as it is thought that sales have been made of which no account is given, and that the accumulation is really less than represented. West India descriptions have also been in very active demand, and all the really desirable parcels in first hands have either been sold or are under negotiation, with full prices obtained and a material advance in some cases now asked. Jobbing dealers find the distribution of the leading West India styles to have greatly increased within the past year, and feel little hesitation in operating freely when there is no prospect of the market taking a downward turn. East India styles are also held with firmness and confidence, and have sold with some freedom, the negotiations referred to in our last resulting in the disposal of some seventy or seventy-five thousand mats, the full details of which cannot be obtained. Sales of 14,433 bags Rio, 16,031 bags Santos, 14,700 bags Maracaibo, 14,000 bags Laguayra, 1,800 bags Costa Rica, 959 bags Savanilla, 250 bags St. Domingo, and 804 of the latter shipped from first hands. In lots, 6,500 mats Java. At Hampton Roads, 2,643 bags Rio; at outlets, 3,809 bags Rio.

Imports at this port this week have included 5,609 bags Rio, per "Satellite"; 15,438 mats Java, per "Clara"; 1,661 mats do, per "Yokofama"; 1,833 bags Maracaibo, per "Gerent"; 4,100 do. Laguayra, per "Lisette," and 2,747 do. sundries.

The stock of Rio June 6, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows:

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Boston.	New Orleans.	Mobile.	Galveston.	Total.
In bags.								
Stock.	111,175		28,031		10,300			149,506
Same date 1871.	92,712		42,175		8,566		4,000	157,453
Imports.	246,859	4,825	159,485	59,587	24,313			495,069
Same time 1871.	315,084	11,805	242,321	119,002	44,879		11,500	754,541

Of other sorts the stock at New York, June 6, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1872, were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Balt. N. Orie's.	Total.
	stock.	import.	import.	import.	import.
In bags.					
Java and Singapore.	15,333	*11,532	*5,153		
Ceylon.	4,921	9,941			
Maracibo.	5,360				
Laguaira.	987	51,895			
St. Domingo.	2,663	34,842	3,231		
Other.	16,980	53,608	7,769	102	7,138
					2,819
Total.	35,194	123,798	16,153	21,618	7,138
Same time, 1871.	45,092	182,270	53,363	18,066	1,729
					2,819

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 149,915 mats.

SUGAR.

Neither buyers or sellers have gained any very positive advantage on prices during the week, but the general tone of the market has been better, and in place of the somewhat soft and uncertain feeling, firmness and an indifference about selling has been manifested. The stock in first hands continues extensive and very well assorted, but the additions thereto have been small and more easily controlled, and the offering in consequence reduced, especially of parcels on pier. Indeed importers still claim that nothing but temporary influences could induce them to modify their terms in the least, and great confidence is expressed in the early future of the market. The preserving season is much behind hand, the canals were late in opening, and interior dealers have been in small attendance because in the majority of cases they were awaiting the nearer approach of the time for the removal of duty on tea and coffee, in order that they might make all their purchases of groceries together. With this month, therefore, the interior demand is expected to commence, and in consequence of the long delay the distribution is thought likely to prove large when it does open. Some of the finer grades of Cuba have become so plenty that the cost is not quite so great, in proportion to poorer stock as heretofore, but on anything from fair refining up, there is nothing in the shape of actual weakness. A few grocers have been operating, and one or two sales were made in bond for export, but the demand as usual has been almost exclusively from refiners. This class of buyers manifested some caution, not feeling warranted in free purchases while their product presented so few encouraging features, and in this way they now control small stocks which would naturally greatly increase the demand for raws should a better call for the refined article be developed. For refined the inquiry has been very good, rather on the increase if anything, and buyers somewhat more general in their orders. The result is a firmer tone and a higher range on some grades. Refined molasses sugars have recovered somewhat in tone, and are selling quite steadily on all grades, with the market ruling pretty firm.

MANUFACTURE, OR PRICE QUOTED		PERCENTAGE		MANUFACTURE, OR PRICE QUOTED		PERCENTAGE	
BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTS	Continental C.	36	14%	Lawrence J.	40	13%	
Width.	Dwight X.	32	11%	do Y.	36	13%	
Price.	do Y.	32	12%	Nashua E.	33	13%	
Agawam F.	do Z.	36	13	do R.	36	14%	
Amoskeag A.	Indian Head.	4-4	14%	do E.	40	16	
do B.	do	48	20	do W.	48	21	
Atlantic A.	Ind'n Orchard			Pepperell.	7-4	37%	
do D.	A.	40	14	do	8-3	39%	
do H.	do	37	13%	do	9-4	39%	
Appleton A.	do BB.	33	12%	do	10-4	37%	
do N.	do W.	30	11%	do	11-4	42%	
Augusta.	Laconia O.	39	13%	do	12-4	47%	
Bedford R.	do B.	37	13%	Utica	36	18	
Boott O.	do S.	36	13	do	10-4	55	
do S.	Lawrence A.	36	13	do	11-4	60	
do W.	do D.	48	17%	do fine	Non	40%	30
Commonw'th	do L.	XX	36				
Q.	do L.	XX	36				

MANUFACTURE, OR PRICE QUOTED		PERCENTAGE		MANUFACTURE, OR PRICE QUOTED		PERCENTAGE	
BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTS	Continental C.	36	14%	Lawrence J.	40	13%	
Width.	Dwight X.	32	11%	do Y.	36	13%	
Price.	do Y.	32	12%	Nashua E.	33	13%	
Agawam F.	do Z.	36	13	do R.	36	14%	
Amoskeag A.	Indian Head.	4-4	14%	do E.	40	16	
do B.	do	48	20	do W.	48	21	
Atlantic A.	Ind'n Orchard			Pepperell.	7-4	37%	
do D.	A.	40	14	do	8-3	39%	
do H.	do	37	13%	do	9-4	39%	
Appleton A.	do BB.	33	12%	do	10-4	37%	
do N.	do W.	30	11%	do	11-4	42%	
Augusta.	Laconia O.	39	13%	do	12-4	47%	
Bedford R.	do B.	37	13%	Utica	36	18	
Boott O.	do S.	36	13	do	10-4	55	
do S.	Lawrence A.	36	13	do	11-4	60	
do W.	do D.	48	17%	do fine	Non	40%	30
Commonw'th	do L.	XX	36				
Q.	do L.	XX	36				

BROWN DRILLS.			DELAINES AND WORSTED			Androskog'n sat		
Width. Price.			FABRICS.			Rates		
Appleton.....	15%		Pacific Plaid.....	21		Berkley.....	12%	
Amoskeag.....	15%		do Mixtures.....	21		Canoe River.....	12%	
Hamilton.....	15%		Japanese Stripes.....	21		Hallowell Imp.....	14%	
do blue.....	15%		Printed Alpaca.....	21-27		Ind. Orch. Imp.....	14	
Laconia.....	15%		Imperial Repps.....	27%		Laconia.....	14%	
Lyman H.....	15%		Anilines.....	22		Nunkeag'sat'n.....	17	
Massch'tts G.....	13%		Poplin Lustres.....	20		PAPER CAMERICS.		
Pepperell.....	13%		Amurres.....	20		Lonsdale.....	13-13%	
Stark A.....	15%		Alpaca Lustres.....	22%		S. S. & Sons.....	12	
BLEACHED SHEETINGS			Corded Alpaca.....	25		Warren.....	13%	
A & SHIRTINGS.			Chilans.....	23%		High colors 1c higher.		
Amoskeag.....	46	18%	Crapes.....	25		BAGS.		
do 42.....	17		Biarriz Cloth.....	25		American.....	35 00	
do A. 36.....	15%		Satines and Sriped.....	25		Amoskeag.....	36 00	
Androskog.....	36		ed Satines.....	27%	32%	Great Falls A.....	37 00	
gin L.....	36	17%	6-4 Alpaca.....	27%	32%	Ludlow A.A.....	37 50	
Barletts.....	36	16%	4-1 Double face Pop- lins.....	40		Lewiston.....	37 50	
do 33.....	13%		Steel Lustres.....	26%		Ontario A.....	40 00	
do 31.....	12		LAWNS, PERCALAS, &C.	26		Powhattan A.....	37 50	
Bates.....	45	19	Pacific Percales.....	25%		do B.....	43 50	
do XX.....	36	19	4-1 P. Cretonne.....	15%		Stark A.....	41 00	
do BB.....	36	16	Pacific 14.00 L's.....	16%		do C 3 bush.....	56 00	
do B.....	33	14	do 0.00 L's.....	16%		DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.		
Blackstone.....	36	16	do 0.00 L's.....	16%		Amoskeag.....	15	
AA.....	36	16	TICKINGS.			Bates.....	14	
Boott B.....	26	15%	Amosk'g ACA.....	31		Caledonia.....	13%	
do C.....	33	14%	do A.....	25		Downright.....	12%	
do O.....	30	12%	do B.....	22		Glasgow.....	13%	
Ellerton WSI-4	15		do C.....	20		Gloucester.....	12	
Fruit of the	36		do D.....	18		Hartford.....	12%	
icon 36.....	18		Cordis AAA.....	24		Lancaster.....	12%	
Gr't Falls Q.....	36	17	do ACE.....	28		Manchester.....	12	
do S 31.....	12%		do No. 2.....	25		Namake.....	14	
do A 32.....	14%		do No. 3.....	22		Park Mills.....	14	
do M 32.....	13%		do No. 4.....	19		Peabody.....	12	
Len-dale.....	36	17-18	do No. 5.....	17		Quaker City.....	12%	
do Cambridge	36	23	do No. 6.....	16		Renfrew.....	15	
N. Y. Mills.....	36	22	do No. 7.....	14		Union.....	12%	
Pepperell.....	36	23	Easton A.....	12%		AMERICAN CLASH.		
do 7-4.....	30		do B.....	11%-12%		Brooks and Blenched.....		
do 8-4.....	32%		Lewiston A.....	36-31		Stevens, NN.....	16%-16%	
do 9-4.....	37%		do B.....	30 21		do A.....	13%-14%	
do 10-4.....	42%		Hamilton.....	22		do P.....	14%-15%	
do 11-4.....	50		STRIPES.			do D.....	12%-13%	
Pocasset F 33.....	11		Albany.....	7%		do B.....	11%-12%	
Utica.....	5-4	39	Algonquin.....	12%		Stark A.....	11%-12%	
do 6-4.....	36		Amoskeag.....	12%-13%		do blenched.....	18	
do Nonp.....	5-4	55	Amoskeag.....	12-20		SPOL COTTON.		
do 9-4.....	55		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Brooks, per doz.....		
do 10-4.....	60		Amoskeag.....	12-20		200 vds.....	70	
do 35.....	18		Amoskeag.....	12-20		J. P. Coat's.....	70	
do heavy 36.....	19		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Clark, John, Jr.....	70	
Wamsutta.....	45	27	Amoskeag.....	12-20		& Co.....	70	
do 30%.....	25		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Clark's, Geo. A.....	70	
do 30.....	25		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Williamatic, 2.....		
do XX 36.....	19		Amoskeag.....	12-20		cord.....	47%	
PRINTS.			Amoskeag.....	12-20		do 6 cord.....	40	
American.....	11%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Samoset.....	70	
Amoskeag.....	10-10%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Green & Dan.....	16	
Bedford.....	9		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Isles.....	42%	
Cochecho.....	9		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Hadley.....	65-67%	
Garner & Co.....	11		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Holyoke.....	35	
Gloucester.....	11%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Stirling.....	70	
do mourning.....	11		Amoskeag.....	12-20		CARPETS.		
Lodi.....	11		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Velvet, J. Cross- ley & Son's.....		
Manchester.....	11%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		best.....	2 60	
Merrimack D.K.....	12		Amoskeag.....	12-20		do do A No 1.....	2 45	
do W pk and pur.....	13		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Tap Brussels.....	1 20	
do Shirting.....	11%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Crossley & Son's.....	1 45	
Pacific.....	11%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Eng. Brussels.....	2 20-2 30	
Richmond's.....	11%-12		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Hartford Carpet Co.....		
Simpson 2d Moura.....	11%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Extra 3 ply.....	1 67%	
do black & white.....	11%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Imperial 3 ply.....	1 60	
Sprague's fancies.....	11%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Superfine.....	1 35	
Hamilton.....	11%-12		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Med. super.....	1 30	
GLAZED CAMERICS.			Amoskeag.....	12-20		Body Bruse 2.....	2 10	
Amoskeag.....	9%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		do 4 do 2 00.....		
Garner.....	9%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Soda ash.....	3 47	
Harney.....	8%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Sugar lead white.....	16%	
Manville.....	9%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		FISH—Dry cod.		
Penout.....	9%		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Mackerel, No. 1, shore new.....	12 50-13 00	
Red Cross.....	9		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax.....	12 50-13 00	
Victory H.....	9		Amoskeag.....	12-20		Mackerel, No. 2, shore new.....	10 50-11 00	
			Amoskeag.....	12-20		Mackerel, No. 2, Bay.....	9 50-10 00	

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending June 6, 1872, and the corresponding weeks of 1871 and 1870 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1872.						
	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	528	\$185,932	458	\$195,094	227	\$90,615
do cotton.....	696	196,253	821	210,363	400	119,673
do silk.....	411	359,027	485	402,708	178	117,706
do flax.....	872	174,881	735	166,815	343	81,583
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	634	156,079	332	113,523	835	75,096
Total.....	3,111	\$1,069,192	2,853	\$1,088,503	1,503	\$485,273
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool.....	215	\$93,552	258	\$104,303	240	\$106,543
do cotton.....	246	58,836	194	43,157	276	89,849
do silk.....	43	50,262	47	48,565	98	96,943
do flax.....	268	56,799	207	51,902	236	51,093
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	1,728	32,314	1,688	23,578	2,517	29,672
Total.....	2,500	\$291,753	2,394	\$271,505	3,367	\$371,700
Add ent'd for consump'n.....	3,111	\$1,069,192	2,853	\$1,088,503	1,503	\$485,273
Total thrown upon m'rkt.....	5,611	\$1,360,945	5,247	\$1,360,008	4,870	\$856,973
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool.....	229	\$128,839	435	\$192,401	516	\$212,469
do cotton.....	166	41,830	130	115,765	402	144,314
do silk.....	44	28,902	106	140,512	99	101,139
do flax.....	343	81,480	202	52,641	427	112,329
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	147	8,233	421	32,061	71	30,895
Total.....	1,039	\$299,274	1,474	\$530,380	1,515	\$601,746
Add ent'd for consump'n.....	3,111	\$1,069,192	2,853	\$1,088,503	1,503	\$485,273
Total entered at the port.....	4,150	\$1,368,466	4,327	\$1,618,883	3,018	\$1,086,919

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, lat sort \$100 b 7 75 @ 8 25		
BREADSTUFFS—See special report.		
BUILDING MATERIALS.		
Bricks—com. war.	12 60-10 00	
Crotons.	40 00-45 00	
Philadelphia trouts.	42 00-45 00	
Lime—Islandale \$bb.	40 00-45 00	
Lime—Rocky Mt. \$bb.	40 00-45 00	
Rockland, lump.	40 00-45 00	
Lumber—southern pine.	78 00-80 00	
White pine mer. bx boards.	31 00-33 00	
White pine mer. bx b's.	31 00-33 00	
Clear pine.	30 00-32 00	
Spruce boards & planks	30 00-32 00	
H-mock b'd's & plank	27 00-30 00	
Nails—Cut. 100 lbs.	12 50-13 00	
Clinch, 2 to 3 in. & over	12 50-13 00	
Yellow metal, su. & sl.	30 00-32 00	
Copper.	40 00-45 00	
Fat—Lard, white, Am. in	11 50-12 00	
Lead, wh. Amer. dry.	10 00-11 00	
Zinc, wh. dry, No. 1.	10 00-11 00	
Zinc, wh. No. 1, in oil.	11 00-12 00	
Paris wh. Eng \$100 lbs.	23 00-30 00	
BUTTER AND CHEESE—		
State half brails, fine.	27 00-28 00	
do com. to good.	24 00-26 00	
Welsh tubs, fine.	17 00-28 00	
Western firm's.	16 00-20 00	
Cheese—ranch, fine.	16 00-20 00	
do com. to gd.	12 50-15 00	
COAL—		
Auction sale of Scranton, May 27:		
10,000 tons lump.	3 50-4 00	3 75
12,000 tons steamboat.	3 50-4 00	3 75
20,000 tons grate.	3 45-3 50	3 75
15,000 tons egg.	3 50-4 00	3 75
45,000 tons stove.	3 50-4 00	3 75
15,000 tons chestnut.	3 50-4 00	3 75
Newcastle gas, \$2,240 b.	5 00-5 50	
Liverpool gas cannel.	6 00-6 50	
Liverpool house cannel.	6 00-6 50	
COFFEE—See special report.		
COFFEE—Sheathing, new		
(over 12 oz.)	40 00-45 00	
Boils.	40 00-45 00	
Braziers (over 16 oz.)	40 00-45 00	
American input.	33 00-33 50	
COTTON—See special report.		
DRUGS & DYES—Alum.		
Argols, crude.	23 00-25 00	3 50
Argols, refined.	23 00-25 00	3 50
Argols, powdered, g. l.	14 00-15 00	3 50
Bicarb. soda, N. O.	4 00-5 25	
Bi. chro. potash, St'ch.	19 50-20 00	
Bleaching powder.	20 00-25 00	
Brimstone, Am. coll \$	4 00-4 50	
Bristle, Am. coll \$	2 50-3 00	
Camphor, crude in	20 00-21 00	
bona)	20 00-21 00	
Chlorate potash.	40 00-45 00	
Cause soda, N. O.	6 00-6 50	
Cochineal, Hon'd.	6 00-6 50	
Cochineal, Mexican.	6 00-6 50	
Cream tartar, F. pr. gd.	36 00-38 00	
Cheese, East India.	17 00-18 00	
Cut.	7 00-7 50	
Gambler.	7 00-7 50	
Ginseng, Western.	70 00-75 00	
Ginseng, Southern.	75 00-80 00	
Japan lead.	40 00-45 00	
Lac dye, good & fine.	30 00-35 00	
Lac dye, paste, Calabria.	30 00-35 00	
Licorice, Sicily.	24 00-25 00	
Madder, Dutch.	12 00-13 00	
Madder, Fr. E. F.	12 00-13 00	
Nutg's, blue Aleppo gold.	20 00-21 00	
Oil vitrol (oil of legs).	14 00-15 00	
Onion, Turk. in bond.	4 12 50-4 13 00	
Prussiate potash, Amer.	4 12 50-4 13 00	
Quicksilver.	8 25-8 50	
Quinine.	60 00-65 00	
Salt soda, Newcast.	3 50-4 00	
Shell Lac.	38 00-40 00	
Soda ash.	3 00-3 50	
Sugar lead white.	16 00-18 00	
Virol, blue.	11 50-12 00	
FISH—Dry cod.		
Mackerel, No. 1, shore new	5 75-6 00	
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax	12 50-13 00	
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, new	11 50-12 00	
Mackerel, No. 2, shore new	10 50-11 00	
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax	9 50-10 00	
FLAX—North River.	15 00-16 00	
FRUITS—See groceries.		
GUNNY BAGS & CLOTH—See special report and r Cotton.		
GUNPOWDER—		
Shipping \$25 b keg.	4 00-4 50	
Min. & Blasting.	3 50-4 00	
HAY—No. River ship \$100 b 10 40-11 00		
HEMP—Am. dressed \$100 b 10 25-10 50		
American & Russian.	13 00-13 50	
Russia, clean.	10 00-10 50	
Manila, current.	12 00-13 00	
Sisal.	10 00-10 50	
Jute.	10 00-10 50	
HIDES—		
Dry—Buenos Ayre. \$ b	27 00-27 50	
Montevideo.	27 00-27 50	
Rio Grande.	26 00-26 50	
Orinoco.	25 00-25 50	
Patagonia.	25 00-25 50	
Maracaibo.	16 00-17 00	
Bahia.	16 00-17 00	
Texas.	16 00-17 00	
Dry Salt—Maracaibo gold.	14 00-15 00	
Pernambuco.	14 00-15 00	
Matamoros.	16 00-17 00	
Bahia.	12 00-13 00	
Wet Salted—		
Buenos Ayres. \$ b gold.	14 00-14 50	
Rio Grande.	14 00-14 50	
Patagonia.	12 00-13 00	
Upper Leather Stock—		
B. A. & RioGr. kip \$ b	27 00-29 00	
Manila.	20 00-21 00	
East India Stock.	31 00-32 00	
Calcut. city slt.	18 00-19 00	
Calcuta, dead green	15 00-16 00	
Manila Bat. buff.	10 00-11 00	
HOPS—Crop of 1871. \$ b 50 @ 50 50 75		
Crop of 1870.	25 00-26 00	45
IRON—Fig. Am. No. 1 \$ ton 50 00 52 00		
Pig, American, No. 2.	48 00-50 00	52 00
American Forge.	47 00-48 00	52 00
Fig. Sec. No. 1.	48 00-50 00	52 00
Bar, refined, Eng. & Amer.	48 00-50 00	52 00
LEATHER—		
Sheep, No. 1.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 2.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 3.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 4.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 5.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 6.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 7.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 8.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 9.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 10.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 11.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 12.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 13.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 14.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 15.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 16.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 17.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 18.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 19.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 20.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 21.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 22.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 23.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 24.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 25.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 26.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 27.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 28.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 29.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 30.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 31.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 32.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 33.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 34.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 35.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 36.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 37.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 38.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 39.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 40.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 41.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 42.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 43.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 44.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 45.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 46.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 47.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 48.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 49.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 50.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 51.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 52.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 53.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 54.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 55.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 56.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 57.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 58.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 59.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 60.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 61.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 62.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 63.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 64.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 65.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 66.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 67.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 68.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 69.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 70.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 71.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 72.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 73.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 74.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 75.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 76.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 77.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 78.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 79.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 80.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 81.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 82.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 83.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 84.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 85.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 86.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 87.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 88.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 89.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 90.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 91.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 92.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 93.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 94.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 95.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 96.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 97.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 98.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 99.	12 00-13 00	
Sheep, No. 100.	12 00-13 00	
LARD—		
City thin, obl. in bbls. w. 100 lb.	41 50-42 00	
West. thin, obl. (dom.)	42 50-43 00	
OILS—Olive, in cask 1 27-30 00		
Lined, crushers prices		
" galton, in casks.	53 50-54 00	
Cotton Seed Crude S.	53 50-54 00	
Yellow S.	53 50-54 00	
Whale, bleached winter.	70 00-75 00	
Whale, crude Northern.	70 00-75 00	
Sperm, crude.	70 00-75 00	
Sperm, bleached.	70 00-75 00	
Lard oil, prime winter.	70 00-75 00	
PETROLEUM—		
Crude, ord'y gravity, in		
bulk, per gallon.	13 50-14 00	
Crude in bbls.	13 50-14 00	
Crude in casks.	13 50-14 00	
Naptha, refined, 68-73 grav.	13 50-14 00	
PROVISIONS—		
Pork, mess \$bb. new.	18 25-19 00	
Pork, extra prime.	10 75-11 00	
Beef, prime mess.	12 75-13 00	
Beef, plain mess.	6 50-7 00	
Beef, extra mess.	9 00-9 25	
Beef, extra prime.	10 75-11 00	
Hams, pickled.	9 00-9 25	
Lard.	8 50-9 00	
RICE—See groceries rep. r.		
SALT—		
Salt Islands. \$ bush.	41 45	
Cadiz.	38 00	
Li'v'l pr, var. sorts.	20 00-30 00	
SALTPETRE—		
Refined, pure (cash) \$ b	15 00	
Crude.	15 00	
Crude, in casks.	15 00	
SEED—Clover.		
Timothy. \$ bush.	3 25-3 50	
Hemp, port. 100 lb.	1 75	
Flaxseed, Amer' n, 100 lb.	2 25	
Flaxseed, Eur. 100 lb.	2 25	
SILK—Teatle, Nos. 1 & 2, 80 00 8 75		
Taysam, Nos. 1 & 2.	7 00	8 00
Canton, re-rid, Nos. 1 & 2.	8 00	8 25
Japan.	8 00	8 25
SPELTER—		
Plates, 1 lb. \$100 b gold.	70 00-71 00	
" domestic.	70 00-71 00	
SPICES—See gro's rep.		
SPIRITS—		
Brand, foreign brands gold	8 50-8 75	
Kum-cum.	8 50-8 75	
" Cr. 3d proof.	5 00-5 25	
Gin, different brands.	2 00-2 50	
Domestic liquors—Cash.		
Alcohol (88 per ct.) & W. 1.	75 00	
Whiskey.	90 00-95 00	
STEEL—		
English, cast, 2d & 1st q	15 50-16 50	
English, spring, 2d & 1st q	15 50-16 50	
English blister, 2d & 1st q	15 50-16 50	
American cast, 2d & 1st q	15 50-16 50	
American spring.	15 50-16 50	
American machinery.	15 50-16 50	
American goods.	15 50-16 50	
SUGAR—See special report.		
TALLOW—		
American, fair to prime	9 50-9 75	
TEAS—See special report.		
TIN—		
Banca.	80 00	
Strails.	80 00	
English.	80 00	
American, 1st & 2d q	80 00	
Pitch, Char, Terne	11 75-12 50	
TORACCO—		
Kentucky tubs, heavy.	9 00-9 50	
" lean, com. to best.	9 00-9 50	
Seed leaf, C. n. n., 1st & 2d	16 00-17 00	
" seconds.	16 00-17 00	
" filers.	13 00-14 00	
Havana fillers, com. to fine.	9 00-9 50	
Manilla, in bond, 1st & 2d	7 25-7 50	
" bright work.	25 00-26 00	
WOOL—		
American, Saxony Fleece	90 00-95 00	
American, Saxony Fleece	90 00-95 00	
American, Saxony Fleece	90 00-95 00	
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American, Saxony Fleece	90 00-95 00	
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